Guaranteed Bona-Fide, Every-Day Circulation Larger Than That Of Any Other Daily Newspaper Published in Wilmington.

OLDEST DAILY NEWSPAPER IN THE STATE.

THE MORNING STAR.

VOL. LXIII.--NO. 117. WILMINGTON, N. C., WEDNESDAY, FEBRUARY 8, 1899. WHOLE NO. 9,822

TERMS OF SUBSCRIPTION.

One Year, by Mail, $5.00
Six Months, " 2.50
Three Months, " 1.25
Two Months, " 1.00
Delivered to Subscribers in the City at 45 Cents per Month.

The Morning Star.

OUTLINES.

Street car traffic in Manila has been resumed; hundreds of women are flocking into the city, the villages on the outskirts having been destroyed; several women in men's dress found among dead Filipinos; Aguinaldo has issued two proclamations, the first ordering that friendly relations with the Americans be broken. —— The campaign against the Philippine insurgents is to be prosecuted with vigor; Iloilo is to be occupied by the American naval forces and Gen. Otis will move immediately on Malolas, the insurgent capital. —— The President commuted Gen. Eagan's sentence to six years' suspension from duty, which covers the remainder of the term prior to Gen. Eagan's retirement. —— Government policy in the Philippines was discussed in the Senate by Senators Tillman and Lodge; in the House forty bills for public buildings were favorably acted upon. ——Trial of Senator Quay and others for misuse of State funds again postponed. —— Solly Smith defeated in six rounds by the Omaha kid at the Lenox Athletic Club. —— The Naval Committee of the House has agreed to the construction of twelve new war ships. ——New York markets: Money on call was steady at 2½ per cent; cotton quiet, middling uplands 6 7-16c; flour neglected and about steady; wheat—spot firm, No. 2 red 81⅞@82½c; corn—spot steady, No. 2, 43@44¼c; rosin quiet; spirits turpentine steady at 45@45½c.

WEATHER REPORT.

U. S. DEP'T OF AGRICULTURE, WEATHER BUREAU, WILMINGTON, N. C., Feb. 7.

Temperature: 8 A. M., 43 deg.; 8 P. M., 45 deg.; maximum, 46 deg.; minimum, 42 deg.; mean, 44 deg.

Rainfall for the day, 33.; rainfall since 1st of the month up to date, .85.

Stage of water in the river at Fayetteville at 8 A. M., 41 feet and rising.

STORM WARNING.

WASHINGTON, February 7, 2.00 P. M. —Continue information signal. Storm central on South Carolina coast. Brisk and possibly high north winds indicated to-night and Wednesday morning, with low temperature.

FORECAST FOR TO-DAY.

WASHINGTON, February 7.—For North Carolina—Rain, followed in the interior by fair; fresh to brisk northerly winds, becoming brisk northwesterly.

Port Almanac---Feb. 8.

Sun Rises	6.57 A. M.
Sun Sets	5.32 P. M.
Day's Length	10 H. 35 M.
High Water at Southport	6.27 P. M.
High Water, Wilmington	8.57 P. M.

Eagan is now on the President's hands, and he has a pretty hot number.

The Chicago bill stickers have gone on a strike, and they show a disposition to stick, too.

Senator Hanna doesn't like to have it called a subsidy bill. But it smells the same, whatever it is called.

Gen. Eagan is not the first American citizen to talk himself out of a soft snap by being too snappy.

It is said that the 2,000 rag pickers in New York pick up $750,000 annually, from which it may be inferred that that is a somewhat ragged town.

When Gen. Miles made his embalmed beef charges he said he wasn't "shooting in the air." He hit some birds that roosted pretty high, all the same.

There are some hustling thieves in Connecticut. One of them got away with a whole saw-mill and when the owner discovered it it was running six miles away from where he left it.

The President will have a court of inquiry to probe the army beef scandal. If he had done that at first perhaps the scandal would not have grown so large nor smelled so loud as it does now.

To prove that beggars make it pay, a San Francisco man took a hand-organ, went out on the street and in the course of an hour or so came in with $4.50. They probably paid him to hurry along somewhere else.

A practical joker in Berkley, Va., dropped a lighted cigar down the back of a fellow who he thought would enjoy a joke. He did, and promptly reciprocated by pulling his gun and sending some bullets whizzing through the nose and cheek and hand of th e p. joker.

A Connecticut farmer who was experimenting in economy by feeding his hens with a mixture of sawdust and corn meal, gave it up as a failure when the first hatching of thirteen eggs turned out twelve wooden legged chickens and a woodpecker. The wooden legged chickens couldn't scratch worth a cent.

LOCAL DOTS.

— Virginia-Carolina Chemical Stock was held in Richmond, Monday, at 117 for preferred and 78½ for common.

— The meeting of the board of managers of the Produce Exchange was held in the office of the Exchange on Water street yesterday afternoon.

— The forty-sixth annual meeting of the Seamen's Friend Society for this port was held in the reading room of the Home yesterday afternoon at 3 o'clock.

— This afternoon at 3 o'clock in Grace M. E. Church Miss Mamie Daniel will be united in marriage to Mr. J. W. Blomme. Cards of admission will be required at the door.

— To-morrow afternoon at 5 o'clock a consultation of the superintendents of schools in the county will be held in the Mayor's office for the purpose of considering the question of vaccination.

— The last german before Lent, by L'Agile Cotillon Club will be given in Germania Hall to-night. The music will be by the Boston String Band. L'Arioso Club's german will be given to-morrow night.

— There was nothing doing on the local spirits turpentine market yesterday. Savannah opened at 42½ cents. The receipts of all naval stores were quite light on the Wilmington market yesterday.

— Geo. Lewis, colored, was committed to jail yesterday by Justice Fowler in default of $50 bond on a peace warrant. He was also tried on charge of assault and battery and abandonment, but judgment was suspended.

— The small pox patient was reported yesterday by the attending physicians to be rapidly improving. This is the only case in the city. No new cases have been found, and the Health officers so far have the matter under perfect control.

— A horse belonging to Dr. Chas. T. Harper, attached to a buggy and driven by a colored boy, became frightened at some object near corner Princess and Front streets yesterday afternoon and ran down Front to Orange, and after breaking out of harness ran up Orange street. No serious damage resulted.

— Durham *Sun*: The new society fads in the State recently have been "A Procession Pie" at Winston; and "A Mystery Tea," at Wilmington. It is in order now for Durham to come to the front with something entirely new in this day, and nothing would be more enjoyable than an "Ashe-Cake and Butter Milk Party."

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

John Myers—A card.
D. L. Gore—Mule for sale.
S. W. Sanders—Such prices.
Opera House—Lee's hypnotists.
H. B. Dawson—Seed Irish potatoes.

BUSINESS LOCALS.

J.G. Wagner—Cabbage-collard seed.

PERSONAL PARAGRAPHS.

—Mr. J. H. Fulton, of Mt. Airy, was a visitor in the city yesterday.

— Mr. R. J. Blackwell, of Marion, S. C., spent last night in the city.

— Mr. Jno. W. King, of Greensboro, was registered at The Orton yesterday.

— Mrs. E. A. Silva left yesterday for Florence and Camden, S. C., to visit relatives.

— Mr. N. W. Teachey, a prominent merchant of Wallace, was in the city yesterday calling on the wholesale trade.

— Mrs. Geo. N. Lewis, of Florence, S. C., who has been in the city visiting relatives and friends, returned home yesterday.

— Messrs. J. L. Woodward, of Whiteville, and O. F. Justice, of Snead's Ferry, were in the city, making business calls yesterday.

— Miss Lizzie McMillan, who has been in the city the past week, the guest of her brother, Mr. W. D. McMillan, Jr., on Front street, returned to Sloop Point yesterday.

— Miss Nessie Wescott left on the 3:30 southbound train yesterday for Savannah where she will be the guest of friends. To-night a complimentary reception will be tendered her.

— State Senator J. W. S. Robinson and wife are in the city, en route to Raleigh. Mr. Robinson is from the Fourteenth district, which is composed of the counties of Bladen, Harnett and Sampson.

Plays Here Next Wednesday.

Mr E. A. Wright, advance agent for a popular theatrical company playing Hoyt's "Stranger in New York," was in the city yesterday and contracted with Manager Schloss for the appearance of his company in the Wilmington Opera House on Wednesday, the 15th inst. The company is much the same as that which presented "The Milk White Flag," another of Hoyt's productions, here last season.

Freshet in the Cape Fear.

Mr. J. H. Madden, local agent of the Cape Fear River Transportation Co., received a telegram from Mr. W. S. Cook, of Fayetteville, at 2 o'clock yesterday afternoon, stating that at that hour there was forty-three feet water in the Cape Fear and that there was a steady rise of nearly two feet per hour.

IMPROVED STORM SIGNAL SERVICE.

Telephone and Telegraph Warnings to be Sent Throughout the District. Improved Forecasting Service.

Very decided improvements are being inaugurated by Mr. W. H. Fallon, chief observer of the U. S. Weather Bureau station in this city, in the matter of severe storm or hurricane signals. The improvement is in pursuance to instructions from Washington and consists of a telegraph, telephone and mail warning service, which will cover the entire district for which the Wilmington office is the chief station.

When storm warnings are received Mr. Fallon will immediately telegraph or telephone them, at the government's expense, to the principal towns in all parts of the district, which comprises Bladen, Brunswick, Carteret, Columbus, Cumberland, Duplin, Jones, New Hanover, Onslow, Pamlico, Pender and Robeson counties.

In speaking of the Storm Signal service, to a member of the STAR staff yesterday, Mr. Fallon said that the storm forecasting is now much more accurate and very much earlier because of the service which the Washington Bureau has established in the West Indies since the Spanish-American war. Heretofore there has been no warning of Atlantic coast storms from the South until they struck Key West on the south coast of Florida, but now there are reports from Cuba and the other West India islands twice a day, so that cities all along the South Atlantic coast can be warned of any storms which pass those islands bound this way, very much earlier than previously.

Mr. Fallon says that arrangements have been made for the most effective frost forecast service, during the coming Spring which have been given in the history of the service. The frost forecast will commence on March 15th, and the warnings will be given from 24 to 36 hours in advance.

It is estimated that this department of the service saved in this district alone fully $200,000 to truckers and others last season.

It is claimed that there was not a single frost last Spring which was not forecasted by the service. This Spring the citizens at any postoffice in the district can get the service by asking the Wilmington office for it. And the daily weather forecasts will be mailed to any citizen who will make a written request for them.

BOARD AUDIT AND FINANCE.

Consideration of Appropriations by Board of Aldermen Deferred—Regular Routine Business Transacted.

The regular semi monthly meeting of the City Board of Audit and Finance was held yesterday afternoon at the City Hall. Chairman H. C. McQueen presided and the following members were present: Messrs. Jesse Wilder, C. W. Yates and H. A. Decover.

A communication was received from the Board of Aldermen stating that an appropriation of $1,000, or so much thereof as would be necessary, had been made for the purchase of two hose wagons and a patrol wagon to be used by the fire and police departments of the city respectively, and that a committee had been appointed to negotiate the sale of some surplus fire apparatus. The matter was deferred until a future meeting of the Board, which will be called by the chairman in a few days.

The communication further stated that an appropriation of $1,000 had been made for the erection of a pest house and a house of detention for smallpox subjects. This matter was also deferred until a special meeting can be called.

The action of the Board of Aldermen in employing M. D. Croom as stock driver at $30 per month was approved.

Eight hundred and sixty-five coupons, amounting to $18,217.50 and five bonds amounting to $5,000, which had been paid, were burned. Forty coupons amounting to $1,200, which had not matured and which were cut from the bonds paid, were also burned.

Bills for current expenses were audited and approved to the amount of $6,499.54, also coupons amounting to $18,217.50 and bonds to the amount of $5,000.

These bonds were known as Market House bonds and were not due until Jan. 1, 1903, but were called in under an option.

THE CITY CHARTER.

EDITOR STAR.—Several communications have appeared in the papers recently—one in this morning's Raleigh *Post*—on the subject of our city charter, which make it appear that there is some radical difference of opinion between Mr. Rountree and myself in this matter. This impression should be corrected, as there do not seem to be any difficulties but those which can be eaily overcome. The charter has been held up by Mr. Rountree in committee, waiting to give those who are opposed to his bill an opportunity to be heard.

There need be no importance attached to the fact that I was not consulted in the drawing of this act. In its present shape I did not see the bill until just before it was introduced; but I was shown a draft of the law creating a police commission several weeks before the Legislature met and it was probably because I failed to interest myself in the matter, thinking Mr. Rountree much more capable of dealing with this question, that I did not know more about it.

Respectfully,
M. S. WILLARD.

FAMOUS BLINDFOLD DRIVE.

Will Start From The Orton at Noon To-day—Last Night's Performance by Lee, the Hypnotist.

The extreme inclemency of the weather made some inroads upon the audience at the Opera House last night to witness the hypnotic performances by Prof. Lee, but there was nevertheless very good patronage and the performance was fully up to the high standard of marvelous and mirth-provoking hypnotic power set by the initial performance on Monday night.

Probably the most wonderful feature of the programme last night was the "postoffice feat." Capt. Edgar Hart, Herbert McClammy, Esq., Mr. H. J. Gerken and Mr. W. R. Morrison were selected as a committee and sent to the postoffice, where they selected a box in which they locked a card. They then stopped by Mr. McClammy's office, hid the key and returned to the Opera House. Then Prof. Lee hypnotized and blindfolded one of his assistants, who took Capt. Hart's arm and led him back to the postoffice over the same route, stopping at Mr. McClammy's office for the key. At the postoffice the subject located the box, procured the card and then led Capt. Hart back to the Opera House, still blindfolded. The committee had been instructed to agree upon and think about some special person in the audience to whom they wanted the hypnotized man to deliver the key. They did so, selecting Mr. E. P. Boatwright and the key was so delivered.

To-day at noon the famous blindfold drive will take place. The committee selected to drive over the city and hide a needle which Lee will find is to consist of ex-Mayor Jno. J. Fowler, Mr. Benjamin Bell of the *Messenger*, Mr. R. W. Vincent, of the *Dispatch* and William J. Martin of the STAR. Many new features are announced for the performance to-night.

MR. MABIE'S LECTURE.

"Literature and Life" the Subject—The Audience Delighted—A Good Attendance.

Members of the Wilmington Lyceum and the Y. M. C. A. Star Course who, in the face of dreadful weather conditions, attended the lecture in the Y. M. C. A. auditorium last night by Mr. Hamilton Mabie, the distinguished author and orator, unite in pronouncing the event a thorough success from both literary and oratoriaal viewpoints.

As previously announced the subject of Mr. Mabie's lecture was "Literature and Life." And during the two hours devoted to the lecture the delighted audience was carried through the whole range of the literature of the world, pausing here and there for a clearer conception of the beauties of the "great books" and "great authors" as they overshadow their fellows along the "corridors of time," and having pointed out, in a fluent flow of most choice English, their varied conception of human life and their influence upon the lives of students of literature.

The attendance upon the lecture while very good was not nearly what it would have been had the weather conditions been more favorable.

Dr. Hoge introduced the speaker and occupied a seat with him on the stage during the lecture.

BY RIVER AND RAIL.

Receipts of Naval Stores and Cotton Yesterday.

W. & W. Railroad—171 bales cotton.

W., C. & A. Railroad—171 bales cotton, 66 barrels rosin, 217 barrels tar, 4 barrels crude turpentine.

Carolina Central Railroad—2 casks spirits turpentine.

C. F. & Y. V. Railroad—4 casks spirits turpentine.

Steamer E. A. Hawes—6 casks spirits turpentine, 177 barrels rosin, 159 barrels tar.

Steamer Seabright—11 bales cotton, 6 casks spirits turpentine, 23 barrels tar.

Total—Cotton, 353 bales; spirits turpentine, 18 casks; rosin, 243 barrels; tar, 399 barrels; crude turpentine, 4 barrels.

To Meet Again Friday.

At the annual meeting of the stockholders of the Wilmington Seacoast Railroad Company, held in this city yesterday a recess was taken until Friday, the 10th inst., at 3:30 P. M., without transacting any business. The meeting yesterday was called to order at 11 A. M. and a majority of the stock was represented. However, several stock holders whose presence was very much desired were unavoidably kept away, and it was for this reason that the transaction of business was deferred.

Refuse to be Vacciated.

Acting under instructions from Dr. McMillan, Superintendent of Health, Dr. Price yesterday afternoon visited the jail for the purpose of vaccinating the county prisoners, of whom there are nine in number. All of these stoutly refused to be vaccinated and as Sheriff MacRae did not have sufficient help at ready call to make the matter compulsory, Dr. Price postponed the vaccination until to-day.

The Hibernian Sociable.

The Hibernian society and their wide circle of friends are anticipating much pleasure on the occasion of the society sociable to be given on Monday the 13th, in Hibernian Hall. Detailed announcement of features of entertainment will be made later. The Boston String Band will furnish music for the dancing.

STATE PENITENTIARY

Two New Directors Elected by Joint Ballot of the Senate and House.

CONCERNING NEW HANOVER.

Bill Passed for Additional Commissioners. Bill Introduced to Reduce Rates of Brunswick Bridge and Ferry Company—Other Matters.

[*Special Star Telegram.*]

RALEIGH, N. C., Feb. 7.—At noon to-day a joint ballot was held for two new directors of the penitentiary, there being only that number of vacancies in the old board. W. C. Newland, of Caldwell, and M. L. Bryan, of Madison, were chosen.

A bill supplementary to the act putting the penitentiary in the hands of Democrats was passed by both houses. The bill provides that if the board of directors finds it cannot meet at the penitentiary February 10th, it may meet at any place in the city of Raleigh it may select.

Bill's were introduced in the House as follows: To reduce fees on crop liens; to provide for the appointment of directors and State's proxy of the N. C. Railroad; to amend Article six of the Constitution by adding a new section limiting eligibility to all elective State and county offices to three successive terms; to repeal the act requiring dentists to pass examination; to prohibit shooting wild fowl over decoys in Currituck sound between March 31st and November 10th; to amend the charter of Polk County Railway; to allow citizens of Union county to vote on the question of dispensary.

The bill regarding directors of the N. C. Railroad provides that they shall be elected by the State Board of Internal Improvements and that the board shall have the power to remove them and fill vacancies.

Other bills introduced were: To reduce rates of Brunswick Bridge and Ferry Co., at Wilmington; to establish a graded school at Mt. Olive; to provide that local option elections may be held at any time in the year but not oftener than once in two years upon petition of one-third the qualified voters.

Bills Passed The House.

Bills passed making Duncan McEachern and Gabriel Homes additional commissioners of New Hanover.

To amend Chapter 200, Acts of 1897, in regard to measurement of logs, Bertie and Beaufort being excepted.

To amend the charter of Hertford and give it good government.

To give Richmond and Iredell counties power to pay special venire men.

To incorporate the Carolina and Northern Railway Company.

To regulate bonds of officers in Craven county.

To establish a graded school at Kinston.

In the Senate.

The following bills were introduced in the Senate: To make fences four feet high lawful fences in Columbus county; to provide new school districts for Sampson county; to give additional justices of peace to Craven county.

At the expiration of the morning hour the local election bill was taken up. This bill provides that local elections shall be held once in two years on petition of one-third of the qualified voters of a county, and in any month in the year, instead of June, as formerly.

Senator Brown said the effect of the bill would be distinctly bad. He was a prohibitionists in that he advocated temperance, but he believed it would be bad policy to pass a bill that would enable a lot of people to travel from county to county continually, stirring up feeling and having local option elections.

Bills were passed as follows:

To make lower Little River in Cumberland a lawful fence.

To amend Chapter 145 relating to fishing in Neuse river.

To levy a special tax in certain townships in Nash county.

To put the appointment of a keeper of the capitol in the hands of the Legislature.

To create a new school district in Sampson county.

The bill providing for changing the inscription on the new building for the Blind Institute was passed. It is the bill passed by the House and provides that the name of Jim Young and others shall be cut off and show only the date of the founding of the institute and the date of erection of building; that a tablet of bronze or stone, with the names of the men upon whose plans said building were erected shall be placed within the building.

Railroad Men.

At a joint meeting of the House and Senate Finance Committees to-day, hearing was given to railroad men touching the proposed tax on gross earnings. Those who spoke were President Warren G. Elliott, of the Atlantic Coast Line; John D. Shaw, for the Seaboard; F. H. Busbee, for the Southern; W. A. Guthrie and C. B. Watson, for the Norfolk and Western. Vice President A. B. Andrews, of the Southern, also filed a a statement.

Another meeting of the committee will be held to-morrow morning to hear argument in advocacy of a repeal of the merchants' purchase tax. It is understood that merchants will ask repeal of the tax and agree to have substituted in its stead a graduated license tax.

Isaac Smith's resolution calling on the North Carolina delegation in Congress to use their best efforts in behalf of a bill providing for return to negroes of the South money lost in the Freedman's bank just after the war will be favorably reported. Negroes of North Carolina, it is stated, lost over half a million by this institution.

It was also unanimously decided to favorably report a bill to incorporate the town of Gibson, Rockingham county, to which there has been considerable opposition.

E. S. Gay, president of the South-eastern Tariff Association, is here to go before the Finance and Insurance Committees.

Mr. Roscoe Nunn, who has held a position in the United States Weather Bureau office here, has been transferred to Nashville, Tenn. Mr. Nunn will leave here Friday.

The silver jubilee of the Church of the Good Shepherd has been postponed until after Easter. The corner stone of the new church will be laid at that time.

The Supreme Court has not yet finished examining the papers of the fifty-two applicants for law licenses who stood Monday.

A JUVENILE GERMAN.

Held Last Night in Germania Hall - Will Organize a Club.

A juvenile impromptu german was held in Germania Hall last night. It was given by a company of boys who expect to very soon organize themselves into a regular german club. The young people were chaperoned last night by Mrs. Bessie E. Gore and the german was led by Master Henry Smallbones. The participants were: Misses Bessie Gore, Beth Daggett, Mary Black, Etta Furpless, Hazel Love, Thurber Gore, Louise Bellamy, Mary Wiggins and Nellie Heizer, and Masters Henry Smallbones, Willie Smith, George Catlett, Jos. Armstrong, Eugene Wiggins, Zach Bell, Tom Meares, Sam Potts, Willie James, Platt Davis, Ed. Bailey, Harry West, Fred. Dock and Louis Hancock.

BAR-ROOM BROKEN OPEN.

Money Taken From the Slot Machine in Dick Steljes' Place.

Mr. Dick Steljes' bar room on Water street, between Grace and Chesnut, was broken open early this morning and several dollars taken from the slot machine. Nothing else is missed from the bar. The robbery was discovered about 1.30 by Policeman D. R. Chadwick, who was patrolling that beat. The thief effected an entrance through a back window, having first tried in vain to force open the side door. He removed wooden shutters from the window and raised the sash to effect an entrance.

He broke the lock off of the slot machine and injured it in various other ways. He left the bar through the side door. There is no clue to the guilty party. Mr. Steljes does not know how much money there was in the slot machine.

Municipal Court Yesterday.

Four cases were disposed of at yesterday's session of the municipal court. Scipio Ashe, Alice Hankins and Julia Jordan, all colored, for being drunk and disorderly, were fined $5 each or given ten days on the streets. Fred Bennett, also colored, was given a similar fine for disorderly conduct. Beverly Scott was arrested by warrant in the afternoon for allowing his hogs to run at large on the streets. He was released by the Mayor on payment of costs and a promise to give his stock necessary attention in the future.

An Expert Baker.

The Palace Bakery has secured the services of Mr. John Myers, an expert baker from Chicago, and extends a cordial invitation to all readers of the STAR to call at the store and try the bread and cakes he is baking. Mr. Myers has had thirty years experience in one of the largest bakeries in Chicago. See card in advertising columns.

To City Subscribers.

City subscribers are earnestly requested to report promptly at the STAR office every failure of the carriers to deliver their papers. In all such cases steps will be taken to insure promp and regular delivery.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

Second Crop Seed Irish Potatoes For Sale.

Red Bliss Triumph, White Bliss Triumph, Clark's No. 1 Extra Early Rose.
The three best and earliest varieties grown. Stock guaranteed pure by
H. B. DAWSON,
fe 8 3w Conetoe, N. C.

A Card.

TO THE PEOPLE OF WILMINGTON:

I am with the PALACE BAKERY doing their baking, and I only wish you to come and try the Bread and Cakes I am baking for them. It will not do you any harm to look if you don't buy, and if you should buy you will be a customer. I have had thirty years' experience in the largest Bakeries North and as far West as Chicago. Come and see and you will be convinced.
Respectfully,
JOHN MYERS,
fe 8 2t Expert Baker of Chicago.

MULE FOR SALE.

One Good Farm Mule.

50 bags E. R. Seed Potatoes.
50 bags Early Ohio Seed Potatoes.
500 tons Gibbs' High Grade Guano.
500 tons Acid.
300 tons German Kainit.
Also a full line GROCERIES.

D. L. GORE,
fe 8 tf 120, 122 and 124 North Water street.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

FOR SALE OR RENT.

THE NOLAN COTTAGE AT Carolina Beach, with one acre of ground. This is a good chance for any one desiring a pleasant home and to raise truck for Summer residents on the Beach. Apply to D. O'CONNOR,
ja 8 tf Real Estate Agent.

N. F. PARKER.

Furniture, Furniture Novelties No. 17 S. Front St.

Every week a BARGAIN, but ONLY FOR THAT WEEK. Don't come the week after and expect the same prices. I am good natured and all that, but my special prices are made to advertise my business, and on them I put no profit.
THIS WEEK that indispensable article, a CHIFFONIER—the price, come, see, and you will snap at the Bargain. ja 31 tf

My! My! My! Such Prices.

HAMS, HAMS, HAMS.
At The Unlucky Corner.

NORTH CAROLINA HAMS as pretty as can be..... 9 3-4c lb
Tropical Brand ..... 9c lb
Gold Band Brand ..... 10c lb
Harvey's Springfield Brand 12 1-2c lb

Tell your neighbors about this.
It will only last three days.
THEN SOMETHING ELSE.
You wonder how I can do it.
Don't worry about that.

S. W. SANDERS.
fe 7 tf

OPERA HOUSE.

TO-NIGHT.

LEE,

And His Great Company of

HYPNOTISTS.

To-day at noon the Famous BLINDFOLD DRIVE will take place. The start and finish will be from in front of The Orton house.
fe 8 1t

Seed and Fertilizers.

R. P. AND WHITE OATS.
Early Ohio, Houlton Rose and Early Rose Potatoes.
Kainit, High Grade Acid Phosphate, Dissolved Bone and other Guanos. Get the best.

HALL & PEARSALL,
fe 2 tf Nutt and Mulberry streets.

At Night!

You can't get a Doctor every time you want him, and some times you can't get in a Drug Store. So save yourselves all this bother and worry and purchase to-day a bottle of

Pyxis Croup Remedy, 35 cts.

Most drug stores keep it.

James D. Nutt, Proprietor.
de 17 tf

E. R. POTATOES.

100 bags E. R. Potatoes.
75 bags Ohio Potatoes.
25 Picnic Cheese.
90 bags Java Rice.
50 barrels Carolina Rice.
15 boxes Peanut Candy.
25 tubs Broken Candy.
10 boxes Ball Candy.
50 pails Mixed Candy.
75 boxes Stick Candy.
90 bags Wheat Bran.
240 bales Hay.
700 bushels Corn.

W. B. COOPER,
fe 5 tf Wholesale Grocer, Wilmington N. C.

Christmas is Over

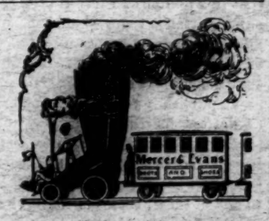
Our Oranges all Gone,

and we thank you for the trade given us.

We are here to do business, and ask your patronage.

Our Motto is to Please.

McNAIR & PEARSALL.
ja 20 tf



For any kind of GOOD SHOES Call on Us.

We can generally suit even the most fastidious customer.
Be sure and see the "JENNESS MILLER" at.....$3.50
Be sure and see the DUTTENHOFERS at.....3.00
Be sure and see the DUTTENHOFERS at.....2.50
Be sure and see the DUTTENHOFERS at.....2.00

These are the BEST SHOES MADE, at the prices, for Ladies' wear.
The W. L. Douglass Gent's Fine Shoes are "Beauties." Try them also.
We have a limited number of beautiful SEASON CALENDARS. Call for one with your purchase. Respectfully,

MERCER & EVANS.
ja 20 tf

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

Johnson & Fore

Will offer the well known brands of

Bleached Cotton

at the following prices

FOR THIS WEEK:

36 inch Fruit of the Loom Shirting	7c
36 " Lonsdale Shirting	7c
36 " Masonville Shirting	7c
36 " Hill Shirting	7c
36 " Wamsutta Shirting	10c

Several pieces of Good

Crash at 5c per yard.

A Beautiful Line of

WASH FABRICS

just received.

Johnson & Fore.
fe 5 tf

"We Are the People"

Who have for sale 2000 bushels Texas Red Rust Proof

SEED OATS.

We have sold for ten years the well known brand of

"Q" FLOUR,

and guarantee the quality even and never changes—and has given universal satisfaction

Vollers & Hashagen,

Wholesale Grain, Provisions, &c.
ja 22 tf Nutt street, Wilmington, N. C.

Seed Oats

this year are generally mouldy and unsound. We have

North Carolina R. R. P. Oats tested by ourselves.

Finest Quality and Low Price.

BAGGING AND TIES.
Groceries Generally.

The Worth Company.
6 12 tf

HORSES, MULES.

I have just received a fresh supply of stock—the best that can be offered on any market—including some extra fine drivers and saddlers. Also, a lot of second-hand stock that will be sold at a very low price. All stock guaranteed as represented or money refunded

L. W. BATES,
fe 7 tf Water street, Mills' old stand.

NOTICE.

I wish to inform my regular customers, friends and the public at large that I am now sole agent for North Carolina for the celebrated "RHINE WINE" in bulk, made of nothing but pure grapes and guaranteed the purest and oldest Wine on the market, positively not adulterated. The finest Wine for either table use or cooking purposes in the State.
Delivered at your house for One Dollar per gallon. Our very best citizens are using it and will gladly testify to its merit.
Samples free at store, or if you ring up Bell 'Phone 185 I will take pleasure in sending sample to your residence free of charge.
I am also selling, wholesale and retail, the celebrated pure Cider, made from grafted fruit, which is known by many as the Foster Cider—and the only pure Cider sold on this market. Sole agent for city of Wilmington.
Truly, yours,
JNO. H. KUCK,
No. 6 North Water street.
Bell 'Phone 185. fe 8 1w

For Sale.

One Soda Water Fountain.

Tuft's make, Boston, Mass., known as "Magnolia."
Original cost, ...$1,300
Five charges, copper, original cost $40 each 200
Total cost $1,500

Will sell the entire outfit at a sacrifice. Rare Bargain. All in Good Order.

SAMUEL BEAR, Sr.,
fe 5 tf Wilmington, N. C.

NOTICE.

To all whom it may concern: Be it known that I have bought from L. Weil, late agent of the Anheuser Busch Brewing Association of this city, all his bottles, crates and boxes, and therefore, have the legal right to claim any of same wherever found.
F. RICHTER,
Agent Bartholomay B. Co.
February 1, 1899. we feb 14s

Calico Carnival.

An attractive and unique entertainment to be given at the Lecture Room of the First Baptist Church, on Friday, February 10th, 1899. An admirable musical and dramatic programme will be rendered. Refreshments of all kinds will be served at popular prices. Admission 10 cents.
feb 5 3t

PUBLISHER'S ANNOUNCEMENT.

THE MORNING STAR, the oldest daily newspaper in North Carolina, is published daily except Monday, $5.00 year, $2.50 for six months, $1.25 for three months, 50 cents for one month to mail subscribers. Delivered to city subscribers at the rate of 45 cents per month for any period from one month to one year.

ADVERTISING RATES (DAILY)—One square one day, $1.00; two days, $1.75; three days, $2.50; four days, $3.00; five days, $3.50; one week, $4.00; two weeks, $6.50; three weeks, $8.50; one month, $10.000; two months, $17.00; three months, $24.00; six months, $40.00; twelve month, $60.00. Ten lines of solid Nonpariel type make one square.

THE WEEKLY STAR is published every Friday morning at $1.00 per year, 50 cents for six months, 30 cents for three months.

All announcements of Fairs, Festivals, Balls, Hops Picnics, Society Meetings, Political meetings, &c., will be charged regular advertising rates.

Advertisements discontinued before the time contracted for has expired, charged transient rates for time actually published.

No advertisements inserted in Local Columns at any price.

All announcements and recommendations of candidates for office, whether in the shape of communications or otherwise, will be charged as advertisements.

Payments for transient advertisements must be made in advance. Known parties, or strangers with proper reference, may pay monthly or quarterly, according to contract.

Remittances must be made by Check, Draft, Postal Money Order, Express or in Registered Letter. Only such remittances will be at the risk of the publisher.

Communications, unless they contain important news or discuss briefly and properly subjects of real interest, are not wanted; and, if acceptable in every other way, they will invariably be rejected if the real name of the author is withheld.

Notices of Marriage or Death. Tributes of Respect, Resolutions of Thanks, &c., are charged for as ordinary advertisements, but only half rates when paid for strictly in advance. At this rate 50 cents will pay for a simple announcement of Marriage or Death.

Advertisements inserted once a week in Daily will be charged $1.00 per square for each insertion. Every other day, three-fourths of daily rate. Twice a week, two-thirds of daily rate.

Contract advertisers will not be allowed to exceed their space or advertise anything foreign to their regular business without extra charge at transient rates.

Advertisements kept under the head of "New Advertisements" will be charged fifty per cent. extra.

Advertisements to follow reading matter, or to occupy any special place, will be charged extra according to the position desired.

The Morning Star.

BY WILLIAM H. BERNARD.

WILMINGTON, N. C.

WEDNESDAY MORNING, FEB. 8.

SOUTHERN IRON.

The South has been the greatest cotton producer in the world, and will in time be the greatest cotton manufacturer in the world. When that day comes or even before it, when the South manufactures the whole or the greater part of the cotton she produces, then she will get from three to six times as much for it, and be from three to six times that much the richer from that product.

The South is becoming a great iron producer and will in time be a great iron manufacturer; it might seem visionary to say that she will be the greatest in the world, but it is not visionary to say that she will be one of the greatest. The industry is such an important one, and such an essential one that it will continue to grow in all countries where there is growing capacity. It will decrease in those where the supply of ore becomes exhausted or where the difficulty and expense of mining makes it too costly to compete with the more abundant and cheaper ores of other countries. It will increase in those where new discoveries of iron are made and new iron fields opened up, as in Russia, for instance, where the Trans-Siberian railway penetrates large iron and coal fields hitherto inaccessible and scarcely known.

But there is no country in the world which possesses a larger iron-producing area than the United States (for iron is found in considerable quantities in every part of it) and none where the ore can be more easily or cheaply mined, and there is no portion of the United States which possesses more iron than the South, and none (with possibly one exception) where it can be more cheaply mined. The exception is the celebrated Mesaba range in Michigan, where the ore is of such a character and so near the surface that it can be put on the cars with steam shovels. But it is the cheap water transportation that gives those mines their value.

The iron of the South, as a general thing, lies in positions favorable to cheap mining, because, while the deposits are of immense and untested depth in many sections, the ore reaches so near the surface that but little stripping is necessary to tap it, and then it may be loaded on cars directly from the vein, without much handling or hauling.

Under these circumstances, the iron being abundant and the coal and the other meterials necessary in the business being in close proximity, it as naturally follows that the mill and the shop will come to the mine as it does that the cotton factory will come to the cotton field. The mill and shop will not come so quickly, because iron making is as yet a comparatively new industry that requires a large amount of capital, but they are coming, and those that have come have come to stay, and to grow.

Birmingham, Ala., is now the iron center of the South. It isn't so many years since the iron making was looked upon as an experiment there, and still fewer since the attempt at manufacturing steel was thought of. In last week's issue of the Baltimore *Manufacturers' Record* there is an interesting interview by Mr. Grasty, of that journal, with Mr. Bowron, treasurer of the Tennessee, Coal, Iron and Railroad Company, on the progress and future of the iron and steel industry of Birmingham, from which we clip the following:

"There is nothing experimental about the manufacture of basic open-hearth steel in Birmingham or elsewhere. Given the same materials and the same process steel can be produced with as great certainty at any point as soup could be cooked with the same ingredients and the same cooking vessels in any kitchen. This is not a matter that requires any argument. The chemical and physical properties of Southern steel have been amply demonstrated in the experiments conducted over the past ten years—first by Henderson Works in Birmingham, then by the Southern Iron Co. in Chattanooga, then by the Tennessee Coal, Iron & Railroad Co. in Birmingham, then by E. N. Cullom at Front Payne, and recently by the Birmingham Rolling Mill Co. in this city. It has long been a matter of notoriety that the steel was everything that could be desired as to quality. There has never been any question in the minds of those conversant with the subject as to its perfect feasibility. Mr. Carnegie years ago in this city stated to the president of the Tennessee Coal, Iron & Railroad Co., that we owed it to ourselves and to the public to make steel here. The only question involved has been the economical or financial success of the undertaking, and that was impossible to achieve at any of the small experimental plants with an output of from ten tons to 100 tons per day, the process requiring expensive machinery and skilled and expensive management The plant now constructing at Ensley will have an output of from 1,000 to 1,500 tons per day, with every labor-saving appliance, and will not be surpassed in character by any plant in the world, and will only be surpassed in size by the basic open-hearth plant of the Carnegie Company. The success of steel manufacture in Birmingham has been a certainty ever since the Tennessee Coal, Iron & Railroad Co. demonstrated in 1895 its ability to produce coptinuously from the ordinary materials of the district an iron low enough in silicon to be available for the basic open-hearth process, which iron has since been sold in quantities of from 5,000 to 10,000 tons per month for the past three years and has gone into the consumption of almost every steel works of standing in this country and is now going in considerable quantities into the steel works of Germany and Russia. It is manifest that if they can afford to pay freight on the raw material and afterwards successfully manufacture it into open-hearth steel we can do the same thing economically in Birmingham, where the iron is produced."

Referring to the large steel plant now being erected at Ensley he said:

"The significance is that $5,000,000 have been and are being spent within the compass of a pistol shot, bringing into an area controlled by switch engines alone the Pratt coal mines, Semet-Solvay coke ovens, Ensley blast furnaces, the Alabama Steel & Shipbuilding Co's. steel works and the Alabama, Wire Rod and Nail plant. A stone may be thrown from any one of these plants to the next one. The iron ore is within rifle shot. No other place in the world can show the same concentration."

Speaking of the outlook for a continuation of the export business in pig iron he replied:

"Alabama iron has taken good hold in foreign markets, and I believe the export movement will continue on some scale for all time in future. The iron competes chiefly with Scotch and Middlesbro iron. It is in every respect equal to Scotch iron and better than Middlesbro. It is cheaper, even including cost of delivery to distant ports, than Scotch iron and as cheap as Middlesbro, and ought to command a preference over the latter when consumers are sufficiently educated to its use. It is not desirable to my mind that the movement should continue on the scale that we have seen it in the past. It does got speak well for the enterprise and good judgment of American capitalists that the large product of cheap Birmingham material should be sent to every part both of the United States and Europe, Africa, and Asia to be there worked up into finished material. Instead of so large an export of pig iron I look for a diminished shipment of this material and the establishment of exports for Birmingham of rails, tank and boiler plates, wire, bars, nails, billets and castings. Birmingham ought to play a conspicuous part in providing material for the railroads, rolling stock, bridges and for the sugar houses of Cuba, Porto Rico and Hawaii. It cannot compete on equal terms at present for the trade of India, China and Japan, but with the completion of the Nicaraguan canal it will enjoy a preferential situation over any other steel and iron-producing district in this country, owing to its greater proximity to tidewater. its greater proximity to the canal and its ability to combine light and bulky cotton freights with the export tonnage of iron and steel."

Mr. Bowron evidently is not enamored of shipping pig iron, which, like the shipping of raw cotton or raw anything else, does well enough while we can't do any better, but he hopes for the day when instead of shipping the crude pig, on which there is little profit, our iron men will be shipping it in finished form, in which there is a great deal more money—not only for them, but for the section in which the finishing is done. But it will take time and money to reach "this consummation devoutly to be wished."

BETTER BE SURE.

It is natural that there should be some differences of opinion on the proposed amendments to the constitution on the matter of suffrage. There is practical agreement on all save, as we stated yesterday, the educational qualification, to which there is some opposition from the West, an opposition which, as we see it, is based on mistaken views. But one thing is certain and that is that in a matter of such transcendent importance there should be no mistakes made and no chances taken on the constitutionality of the amendment that may be submitted.

We published yesterday section 5, as drafted by the committee and the two proposed subsitutes that have been submitted to the caucus, but whatever opinion may be as to any of these, there is one vital consideration which should be taken into account and that is that while the ablest lawyers are agreed that the amendment prepared by the committee *will stand the constitutional tests* the others will not. One is certain to be effective, the others if adopted would prove failures when carried to the courts as they surely would be, and then we would be in in the same fix we were before its adoption if not a worse one.

Under such circumstances what would the thoughtful, prudent man do, take the certainty which will secure the results we hope to accomplish, or take the chances and run the risk of what good lawyers who have made a thorough study of the question hold will be certain defeat? It is results we should aim at in this matter, results that will eliminate the vicious vote, and place the future of North Carolina where there can be no reasonable doubt about it securely in the keeping of her white voters, make North Carolina a white man's State, and forever remove the menace of negro rule. That is what all respectable white people in North Carolina, whatever their station in life, high or low, desire and pray for.

While there are some doubts that the proposed substitutes can be carried there is no doubt that the committee amendment can be, provided we have a stringent, protective election law to prevent fraudulent registration and guarantee an honest vote. With such a law we can carry through the desired amendments, but we should not be impracticable, and because of personal preference unwisely pursue an illusion and struggle for an uncertainty when the certain is attainable and within reach, especially when the certain will accomplish all and more than the uncertain could if it became a certainty.

There is an old saying, "Better be sure than sorry," which every Democratic member of the Legislature should paste in his hat or pin on the lapel of his coat. The consequences involved are too momentous to quibble over or to take chances on. We can't afford it. North Carolina must be made safe and it is the dictate of prudence and good sense to take the safest way to make her safe.

NOT FOR EXPANSION.

The ratification of the peace treaty, Monday, was not a declaration in favor of expansion, as far as the Philippine islands are concerned. There was just one vote more than was necessary for ratification, and four of the votes for it, without which it could not have been carried, were secured on Monday, one of these that of Senator McEnery, of Louisiana, on a promise to pass his resolution, the purport of which is that the ratification of the treaty does not commit this Government to the policy of expansion. The other three, those of Senators McLaurin of South Carolina, Jones of Nevada, and Kenny of Delaware, all of whom are opposed to expansion, were changed by the reports of the fighting at Manila, so that the treaty was carried through by the narrow margin it was only by the votes of Senators who are uncompromisingly opposed to the policy of expansion.

It was stated in the dispatches that the ratification of the treaty was considered "a great triumph." A great triumph for whom? The expansionists practically surrendered when they agreed to vote for the McEnery resolution, so that if there is any triumph for anybody it is a triumph for the anti-expansionists whose votes were solicited to carry the treaty through. If they had shown any disposition to meet the opponents of the treaty half way they could have passed it within a week after its submission to the Senate by a much larger vote than it received Monday, and there would have been no trouble with the Filipinos and no bloodshed.

Commenting upon the remark by Senator Vest to the expansionists in the Senate: "If you have the votes you can ratify the treaty; if not it will be defeated," the Louisville *Courier-Journal*, expansionist, objecting to the expression "your treaty," says "It is looked upon by the world as the American treaty." Not correct. It is not the American treaty until it is accepted by the American people, and that thing hasn't been done yet. But it takes two or more to make a treaty, and this is just as much the Spanish as the American treaty, and some people think a good deal more.

CURRENT COMMENT.

—— More and more testimony goes to show that those preserved army meats were put up jobs in several ways.—*Philadelphia Times, Ind.*

— "Iron Making in Alabama," by William B. Phillips, second edition, under auspices of the Alabama Geological Survey, puts the cost of iron making in this state for the three years prior to 1897, as follows: 1894, $5.71 to $7.81; 1895, $5.84 to $7.02; 1896, $5.74 to $6.84. It is by virtue of this low cost of production that Alabama iron undersells the world.—*Mobile Register, Dem.*

—— Even sailors' supersitions must give way to patriotic sentiment. In ordinary cases the presence of a corpse or a coffin on board a ship will cause sailors to desert the vessel rather than sail with it, but the Roumanian has left New York with a whole cargo of coffins for the purpose of bringing back the American dead from Cuba and Porto Rico, and sailors have been found intelligent enough to man her.—*Philadelphia Ledger, Ind.*

—— The Carnegie Steel Company has orders for nearly 6,000 cars which it cannot begin to turn out till September, and is about to build at Homestead the largest manufacturing structure in the world. Mr. Carnegie may not approve of expansion so far as the Federal boundaries are concerned, but the company which bears his name appears to think well of the policy upon a local scale—*Philadelphia Record, Dem.*

CASTORIA.
Bears the Signature of Chas. H. Fletcher. The Kind You Have Always Bought

SPIRITS TURPENTINE.

— Alleghany *Star*: The oldest man in this county, died of pneumonia at his home in Edwards township, last week. He was 99 years old and was active up to the time of his last sickness.

— Charlotte *News*: The negro that was brought to Charlotte from Asheville several days ago, supposed to be the murderer of Policeman Moran, was given his liberty Saturday. Those who knew Ed. Whitley say most positively that the Asheville negro is not the man, though he had several scars on his body just as the murderer had.

— McDowell *Democrat*: Louis Whiteside, colored, was struck at Bailey's trestle by the west-bound passenger train Saturday night. He was not found until Sunday morning, although parties living near there heard cries after the accident. He died Monday morning. His home was on George Carson's land. His injuries were not necessarily fatal, and Dr. Morphew thinks if he had received medical aid at once he would have recovered. The night's exposure killed him.

— Statesville *Landmark*: Mr. James L. Alexander, who conducted a small grocery store on west Front street, was found dead in his store Wednesday afternoon. Dr. Anderson, who was sent for examined him and said death resulted from apoplexy. As there was no suspicion of foul play no inquest was deemed necessary and none was held. —— A stray dog, supposed to be mad, ran amuck in Statesville Tuesday and bit a lot of dogs. Policeman Henry and others went on the war path and killed 20 of the dogs supposed to have been bitten, and Policeman Steele killed one, making a total of 21 that suffered death on account of the antics of the supposed rabid canine.

— Charlotte *Observer*: Mr. H. Clay Thomas, of Thomasville, became violently insane in Salisbury Sunday. Mr. Thomas came in from Thomasville Saturday night and registered at the Mr. Vernon Hotel. Yesterday morning he began acting strangely and before officers arrived to take him in charge he became violent. It required the combined strength of six men to control him. He was taken to the jail and will be sent to Morganton. The unfortunate man is 64 years old and is highly connected. He has only recently been discharged from the asylum. —— Mr. Luther Clark, flagman on the Southern, was run over and killed at Thomasville Monday by freight No. 72. Mr. Clark was at his post of duty, when the brake chain broke, throwing him across the track. The wheels passed over his body, cutting it in two.

— Yadkin *Ripple*: We learn that Charles Maynard and Henry Shore, two white men, went to the house of J. C. Miller, the postmaster at Tilden, and accused him of reporting their blockade distillery. They seized him and dragged him out of bed and tried to get him out of the house to thrash him. Miller got hold of his pistol and finally succeeded in driving them off. Warrants were issued for them next day but they have not yet been captured. The people are indignant at this outrage, as no one believes Mr. Miller did the reporting. —— Mrs. S. T. Matthews, of Conrad, this county, was badly burned last Saturday, as was also a girl working there. Report has it that some hot lard was on the fire in which Mrs. Matthews placed some gunpowder to make a horse medicine, When the powder fell in the lard it caused an explosion, painfully burning Mrs. Matthews and the girl. This is probably a new idea to most people, that gunpowder placed in hot lard will cause an explosion.

TWINKLINGS.

— He—"I love you, do you love me?" She (faintly)—"Yes." He—"Ah! Then you'll be mine?" She (firmly)—"No. You'll be mine."

— Young Mother—"What in the world makes the baby cry so?" Young Father—"I suppose he heard me say I managed to get a little sleep last night."

— The Sister—"I have become engaged to Fred." The Brother—"Whatever induced you to do that?" The Sister—"Why, Fred, of course."—*Judy.*

— Buffalonian—"Do you notice how we're raising the tin for our Pan-American show?" Detroiter—"Yes, but the bottom will drop out of the whole thing soon. You'll see."

— Stranger—"I hear occasionally of your 'garbage problem.' What is it?" Thirtieth Warder—"The garbage problem is how to get the most pay for removing the least garbage."

— Lady—"I wish to get a birthday present for my husband?" Floorwalker—"How long have you been married, madam?" "Ten years." "Bargain counter to the right, madam."

— Caller—"Don't you want to grow up to be a man?" Small Boy—"What's the use? All the other boys will be growed up, too, and it'll just be as hard to lick 'em as 'tis now."

— "This is the latest style of bracelet," observed the detective, deftly applying the comealongs to his victim's wrists. "How do you like it?" "It's very fetching," coldly replied the prisoner as he walked away with the officer.

— "What are you going to do with that silver-mounted revolver of mine?" asked the languid husband. "I am going to use it to drive the wolf from the door," replied the energetic wife. Whereupon she took it to the nearest pawnshop and got $2 on it.

— From the Plunkville Bugle: "Our literary society and local branch of the C. O. W. has taken up more subjects and discussed them fuller than many a society has done in the large cities. We think it no idle claim to say that Plunkville may fairly be called the Athens of Pawpaw county."—*Indianapolis Journal.*

Digestibility of Cold Food.

It is impossible to digest articles of food until they are raised to a moderately high temperature. Much of the illness prevalent in summer would be avoided if people ate warm food, as they do in winter. Delicate persons especially should avoid cold dishes and drinks. They are extremely taxing to the digestive powers and a great draft on the vitality. The human system has just so much power in reserve, and if this is exhausted in warming up the large amount of cold food that is taken into the stomach there is but little left to carry on the other processes of existence.

A physician of wide experience says that for 45 years he has scarcely had a day's illness or an hour's pain, and this exemption from suffering he attributes to an unvarying practice of taking a plate of hot soup three or four times a day, winter and summer. His practice is largely metropolitan, and if he is tired or overtaxed he makes it his imperative duty to visit the nearest first class hotel and get a dish of the best soup he can find. He frequently takes it without accompaniment of any sort. Occasionally a cracker or roll is eaten at the same time.

This man declares that, all things being equal, he will stake his reputation on the theory that nine-tenths of the intestinal troubles of the summer season could be avoided by the systematic and frequent use of hot beverages, or, what is better, dishes of soup eaten as hot as they can be relished.—New York Ledger.

CASTORIA.
Bears the Signature of Chas. H. Fletcher. The Kind You Have Always Bought

AMONG CANNIBALS.

The Horrid Record a Traveler Brings Home From Central Africa.

We are getting to be better acquainted with that repulsive habit, man eating, and Sidney Langford Hinde, in his "The Fall of the Kongo Arabs," published in London by Mathuen, writes that in central Africa cannibalism is growing and extending to tribes that formerly were free from the taint. Miss Kingsley in her recent book tells us of her visit to a country of cannibals.

As commanding a force in the service of the Free State it was the business of the author to prevent the raids of the Kongo Arabs. The Arabs, it is represented, were good fighters, but when beaten fled precipitately, fearful of being eaten by the followers of the Belgian train. It is one of the beliefs of Mussulmans that a mutilated body cannot enter heaven. So cannibalism, or the dread of it, had its effects on these slave dealing Arabs.

The Bangala people cannot have a single idea of humanity. They have the cruel habit of maiming the animal they want to eat, believing that when it lingers half alive its flesh will become tender. Though there was an abundance of hippopotami, the cannibals preferred human flesh, and they dealt in it.

An instance is presented of a sentry in the employ of the white forces who, under instruction, fired at a supposed enemy. The shot was fatal, and the man fell. The man killed proved to be the father of the sentry, and the son thought it was "hard lines" since he was unable to eat him.

"The commandant ordered him to bury the body properly, but discovered afterward that, though the man would not eat the body himself, he had given it to his friends to eat. That same week a young Basongo chief came to the commandant while at his dinner in his tent and asked for the loan of his knife, which, without thinking, the commandant lent him. He immediately disappeared behind the tent and cut the throat of a little girl slave belonging to him and was in the act of cooking her when one of our soldiers saw him and reported what he was doing. This cannibal was put in irons, but some two months later I found him in such a wretched condition that, fearing he would die, I took him out of the chains and gave him his liberty with a warning. Scarcely a fortnight had passed when he was brought in by some of our Hausa soldiers, who said that he was eating the children in and about our cantonments."

There was no hesitancy on the part of the natives as to their cannibalistic tendencies. They would say to the whites, "Give us that man; he is a lazy fellow, and you will never get any good out of him, so you may as well give him to us to eat."

Slavery was to some of the natives rather a desirable condition. They reasoned it out to Captain Hinde in this way: "If I am free and don't get work, who is going to feed me? Whereas, if I have a master, he has to find me work, and when there is no work he has still to feed me."

Captain Hinde's story of the pygmies presents no novel points. If physically they are much below the average height of man, the little fellows make up for their deficiencies by cunning. They use weapons tipped with poison and, with their tiny bows and arrows, are remarkably quick and handy.

Once on a visit to N'Gandu, the capital of Gongo Sutete, who was at one time Tippoo Tib's lieutenant, Captain Hinde saw a horrid thing—an execution.

"The man is immediately torn to pieces and disappears as quickly as a hare is broken up by a pack of hounds. Every man lays hold of him at once with one hand and with the other whips off the piece with his knife."

The Winter Soft Crab.

The winter soft crab differs from its summer cousin only slightly in appearance, being a little narrower in the body. It is, however, more succulent and finer flavored than the choicest specimen of the other kind, a fact that is well known to epicures. Moreover, being a rock crab, or, as it is called here, a sand crab, it differs in its habits from the other, which lives in the mud, and this difference has much to do with its comparative scarcity in ordinary seasons. It is much harder to find, unless the hunter has sharp eyes and a good knowledge of its ways, and it chooses its hiding places and its time of shedding with a wisdom too great for reason and attributable only to instinct.

In his will Peter the Great points out the course to be pursued by his successors for the extension of the Russian empire and the subjugation of Europe. In clause 9 he says: "Do all in your power to approach closely Constantinople and India. Remember that he who rules over these countries is the real sovereign of the world."

In No Danger.

As a picturesque description of that mediocrity which nothing can inspire, Mor's Herald quotes the remark of Father Taylor, to a divinity student who had taken the place temporarily of Boston's famous "sailor preacher."

After the sermon, as they descended the pulpit stairs, the student asked:

"Father Taylor, what did you think of my sermon this morning?"

Approaching him in a fatherly way and placing his hand on the student's shoulder, he replied:

"My dear brother, if your text had had the smallpox, your sermon could not have caught it."

Economy In Food.

The most economical mode of preparing food is a due mixture of meat and vegetable substance in the form of soups, but no man should live upon soup alone any more than he should live upon meat or fine flour bread. Health, as well as appetite, requires variety.

The deterioration of the garnet and topaz is much more rapid than that of the ruby, but it takes a different form. While the garnet becomes lighter the topaz turns cloudy and dull and loses all its brightness.

Liquefied air can now be ordered by the dozen bottles in Munich, but just what it can be used for in a general way is in doubt. It is so cold that it blisters the skin at a touch, but its excess of oxygen is a valuable feature. At present chemists are the only customers for it.

AN INGRATE SOLDIER.

His Cowardly Action, However, Was the Making of a Nobleman.

Here is a story of the battlefield. There was war between the Swedes and the Danes. One day a great battle was fought and the Swedes were beaten and driven from the field. A soldier of the Danes who had been slightly wounded was sitting on the ground. He was about to take a drink from a flask. All at once he heard some one say:

"Oh, sir, give me a drink, for I am dying!"

It was a wounded Swede who spoke. He was lying on the ground only a little way off. The Dane went to him at once. He knelt down by the side of his fallen foe and pressed the flask to his lips. "Drink," said he, "for thy need is greater than mine."

Hardly had he spoken these words when the Swede raised himself on his elbow. He pulled a pistol from his pocket and shot at the man who would have befriended him. The bullet grazed the Dane's shoulder, but did not do him much harm.

"Ah, you rascal!" he cried. "I was going to befriend you, and you repay me by trying to kill me. Now I will punish you. I would have given you all the water, but now you shall have only half." And with that he drank the half of it and then gave the rest to the Swede.

When the king of the Danes heard about this, he sent for the soldier and had him tell the story just as it was.

"Why did you spare the life of the Swede after he had tried to kill you?" asked the king.

"Because, sir," said the soldier, "I could never kill a wounded enemy."

"Then you deserve to be a nobleman," said the king. And he rewarded him by making him a knight and giving him a noble title.—"Famous Stories Retold."

Rainy Days.

Sir John Millais once said of Scotland that it is like a pebble in which all the best colors are brought out by the rain. Two persons were comparing notes recently of the most vivid pictures they remembered of country scenes and both said that the pleasantest picture they had in mind was of a rainy day. "I shall never forget," said one, "the glistening leaves in the vegetable garden back of the house. I can see the brown wet earth and the varying shades of green today just as plainly as when I watched them disconsolately from the window. Even then I thought them beautiful." "And I," said the other, "remember the pelting of rain upon the dusty road and upon the sand and have always before me the black waves crested as I have never seen them in any but Cabanel's pictures rising against a gray sky which only a Turner could paint."—Brooklyn Eagle.

There are now about 7,500 south sea islanders, called Kanakas, engaged in labor in the sugar industry in Queensland. They are, as a whole, an excellent class of laborers.

In 1894 Italy harvested 3,549,877,390 oranges, lemons, citrons and bergamots.

Babies Thrive On It.

Gail Borden Eagle Brand Condensed Milk.

LITTLE BOOK "INFANT HEALTH" SENT FREE, Should be in Every House.

N.Y. CONDENSED MILK CO. NEW YORK.

WHOLESALE PRICES CURRENT.

☞ The following quotations represent Wholesale Prices generally. In making up small orders higher prices have to be charged.

BAGGING—			
2 ℔ Jute		@	6
Standard		@	7
WESTERN SMOKED—			
Hams ℔ ℔	12	@	12¼
Sides ℔ ℔		@	8
Shoulders ℔ ℔	6½@	@	6¾
DRY SALTED—			
Sides ℔ ℔	5½@	@	5¾
Shoulders ℔ ℔	6	@	6¼
BARRELS—Spirits Turpentine—			
Second-hand, each		@	1 10
New New York, each		@	1 30
New City, each		@	1 30
BEESWAX ℔ ℔		@	22
BRICKS—			
Wilmington ℔ M	5 00	@	7 00
Northern ℔ M	9 00	@	14 00
BUTTER—			
North Carolina ℔ ℔	15	@	18
Northern	20	@	28
CORN MEAL—			
Per bushel, in sacks	49	@	50
Virginia Meal		@	50
COTTON TIES—℔ bundle	75	@	80
CANDLES—℔ ℔—			
Sperm	18	@	25
Adamantine	8	@	11
CHEESE ℔ ℔—			
Northern Factory	10½@	@	11½
Dairy Cream		@	11
State		@	10½
COFFEE—℔ ℔—			
Laguyra	12	@	16
Rio	8	@	10
DOMESTICS—			
Sheeting, 4-4, ℔ yard		@	5½
Yarns, ℔ bunch of 5 ℔s		@	70
EGGS—℔ dozen	11	@	12
FISH—			
Mackerel, No. 1, ℔ barrel	22 00	@	30 00
Mackerel, No. 1, ℔ half-bbl.	11 00	@	15 00
Mackerel, No. 2, ℔ barrel	16 00	@	18 00
Mackerel, No. 2 ℔ half-bbl.	8 00	@	9 00
Mackerel, No. 3, ℔ barrel	13 00	@	14 00
Mullets, ℔ barrel	2 50	@	4 00
Mullets, ℔ pork barrel	5 00	@	8 00
N. C. Roe Herring, ℔ keg	3 00	@	3 25
Dry Cod, ℔ ℔	5	@	10
" Extra	4 50	@	4 50
FLOUR—℔ ℔—			
Low grade		@	3 00
Choice		@	3 50
Straight	3 75	@	4 00
First Patent	4 50	@	5 00
GLUE—℔ ℔—	7½@	@	8½
GRAIN—℔ bushel—			
Corn, from store, bgs—White	53	@	55
Car-load, in bgs—White		@	50
Oats, from store	40	@	45
Oats, Rust Proof		@	45
Cow Peas	60	@	75
HIDES—℔ ℔—			
Green salted		@	6½
Dry flint		@	10
Dry salt		@	9
HAY ℔ 100 ℔s			
Clover Hay	50	@	75
Rice Straw	40	@	45
Eastern		@	75
Western		@	75
North River		@	75
HOOP IRON, ℔ ℔	1¾@	@	1¾
LARD, ℔ ℔—			
Northern	5	@	7
North Carolina	6	@	10½
LIME, ℔ barrel	1 15	@	1 25
LUMBER (city sawed) ℔ M ft—			
Ship Stuff, resawed	18 00	@	20 00
Rough edge Plank	15 00	@	16 00
West Indie cargoes, according to quality	13 00	@	18 00
Dressed Flooring, seasoned	18 00	@	22 00
Scantling and Board, com'n	14 00	@	15 00
MOLASSES ℔ gallon—			
Barbadoes, in hogshead		@	25
Barbadoes, in barrels		@	28
Porto Rico, in hogsheads		@	27
Porto Rico, in barrels		@	29
Sugar House, in hogsheads	12	@	14
Sugar House, in barrels	14	@	15
Syrup, in barrels	15	@	25
NAILS, ℔ keg, Cut, 60d basis	1 60	@	1 65
PORK, ℔ barrel—			
City Mess		@	11 00
Rump		@	10 50
Prime		@	10 00
ROPE, ℔ ℔	10	@	22
SALT, ℔ sack, Alum		@	1 10
Liverpool	75	@	85
American	70	@	75
On 192 ℔ Sacks		@	47½
SHINGLES, 7-inch, per M	5 00	@	6 50
Common	1 60	@	2 25
Cypress Saps	2 50	@	3 50
SUGAR, ℔ ℔—Standard Gran'd	5½@	@	5½
Standard A	5	@	5¼
White Extra C	5	@	5¼
Extra C, Golden		@	5
C, Yellow		@	4¾
SOAP, ℔ ℔—Northern	3½@	@	6
STAVES, ℔ M—W. O. barrel	6 00	@	14 00
R. O. Hogshead		@	10 00
TIMBER, ℔ M feet—Shipping		@	9 00
Mill, Prime		@	7 00
Mill, Fair		@	6 50
Common Mill	4 50	@	5 00
Inferior to ordinary	3 00	@	4 00
SHINGLES, N. C. Cypress sawed			
℔ M 6x24 heart	7 50	@	8 50
" Sap	5 00	@	6 00
5x24 Heart	4 50	@	5 00
" Sap	4 00	@	4 50
6x24 Heart	6 00	@	6 50
" Sap	5 00	@	5 50
TALLOW, ℔ ℔		@	6
WHISKEY, ℔ gallon, Northern	1 00	@	2 00
North Carolina	1 00	@	2 00
WOOL, per ℔—Unwashed	10	@	15

SOMETHING NEW

5¢

Large package of the world's best cleanser for a nickel. Still greater economy in 4-pound package. All grocers. Made only by

THE N. K. FAIRBANK COMPANY,
Chicago. St. Louis, New York, Boston, Philadelphia.

COMMERCIAL.

WILMINGTON MARKET.

STAR OFFICE, Feb. 7.

SPIRITS TURPENTINE.—Nothing doing.

ROSIN—Market firm at 90 cents bid per bbl for Strained and 95 cents bid for Good Strained.

TAR—Market firm at $1.10 per bbl of 280 lbs.

CRUDE TURPENTINE.—Nothing doing.

Quotations same day last year.—Spirits turpentine steady at 33@32½c; rosin firm, at $1.20, $1.25; tar steady, 95c; crude turpentine, nothing doing.

RECEIPTS.

Spirits Turpentine	18
Rosin	243
Tar	399
Crude Turpentine	4

Receipts same day last year.—34 casks spirits turpentine, 505 bbls rosin, 226 bbls tar, 14 bbls crude turpentine.

COTTON.

Market firm on a basis of 5⅞c per pound for middling. Quotations:

Ordinary	3 7-16 cts.	℔ lb
Good Ordinary	4 13-16	" "
Low Middling	5 7-16	" "
Middling	5⅞	" "
Good Middling	6 3-16	" "

Same day last year middling 5 7-16c.

Receipts—353 bales; same day last year 714.

COUNTRY PRODUCE.

PEANUTS — North Carolina — Prime, 55 to 60c per bushel of 28 pounds; extra prime, 65c; fancy, 70c. Virginia—Extra prime, 55c; fancy, 60c; Spanish, 80@90c.

CORN—Firm, 42½ to 47½ cents per bushel.

ROUGH RICE—Lowland (tidewater) 90c@$1.10; upland, 65@80c. Quotations on a basis of 45 pounds to the bushel.

N. C. BACON—Steady; hams 12 to 13c per pound; shoulders, 6 to 7c; sides, 7 to 8c.

SHINGLES—Per thousand, five-inch hearts and saps, $1.60 to 2.25; six-inch, $2.25 to 3.25, seven-inch, $5.50 to 6.50.

TIMBER—Market steady at $2.50 to 6.50 per M.

FINANCIAL MARKETS.

By Telegraph to the Morning Star.

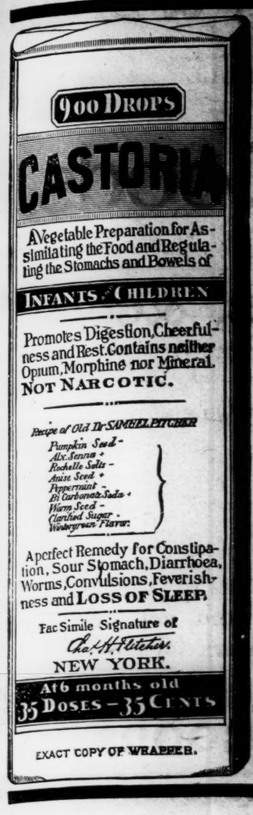
NEW YORK, February 7.—Money on call was steady at 2½ per cent. Prime mercantile paper 2¾@3¼ per cent. Sterling exchange steady; actual business in bankers' bills at 485¼@485¾ for demand and 483¼@483½ for sixty days. Posted rates 484@484½ and 486@486½. Commercial bills 482½@483. Silver certificates nominal, 159½@60½. Bar silver 59¾. Mexican dollars 47½. Government bonds irregular. State bonds steady. Railroad bonds weak. U. S. 3's, 107¼; U. S. new 4's, registered, 128½@128¾; coupon, 128⅝@128¾; U. S. 4's 112¾@112¾; do. coupon, 112¾@113½; do. 2's, 99; U. S. 5's, registered, 112@112½; do. 5's, coupon, 112@112½; N. C. 6's 130 b.; do. 4's, 104 b.; Southern Railway 5's 105½. Stocks: Baltimore & Ohio 86; Chesapeake & Ohio 28¾; Manhattan L 111; N. Y. Central 136; Reading 20⅝; do. 1st preferred 57¾; St. Paul 125¾; do. preferred 167½; Southern Railway 12⅝; do. preferred 49½; American Tobacco 140; do. preferred 133; People's Gas 112½. Sugar 130¾; do. preferred 111¾; T. C. & Iron 40½; U. S. Leather 6¾; do. preferred 71; Western Union 94½.

NAVAL STORES MARKETS.

By Telegraph to the Morning Star.

NEW YORK, February 7.—Rosin quiet. Spirits turpentine steady at 45@45½c.

CHARLESTON, February 7.—Spirits turpentine quiet at 42½; no sales. Rosin



CASTORIA

For Infants and Children.

The Kind You Have Always Bought

Bears the Signature of Chas. H. Fletcher.

The Kind You Have Always Bought.

CASTORIA

THE CENTAUR COMPANY, NEW YORK CITY.

GRAND NATIONAL PRIZE OF 16,600 FRANCS AT PARIS

QUINA-LAROCHE

Endorsed by the Medical Profession of the World as the Best Tonic for Convalescents from Yellow Fever, Typhoid Fever and all Malarial Troubles; it increases the Appetite, strengthens the Nerves and builds up the entire System.

Paris: 22 Rue Drouot

E. Fougera & Co., 26-30 N. William St. New York

no 9 9m we

If It's Worth Printing

the Twice-a-Week Courier-Journal

Will Print It.

And Every Democrat, Every Republican, Every Man, Woman or Child who can read will want to read it.

THE TWICE-A-WEEK COURIER-JOURNAL is a Democratic paper, of six or eight pages, issued Wednesday and Saturday of each week. The Wednesday issue prints all the Clean News, and the Saturday issue prints Stories, Miscellany, Poetry, all matters of special interest in the home. It is edited by Henry Watterson.

Price $1.00 a Year.

You get 104 good papers, of six or eight pages each, for $1—LESS THAN ONE CENT A PAPER.

USEFUL PREMIUMS

Are given Club Raisers, and good-paying commissions are allowed agents.

Daily Courier-Journal, 1 year...$6.00
Daily and Sunday, 1 year..... 8.00
Sunday alone, 1 year..... 2.00
Jan 1 tf

NEWS AND OPINIONS

of

National Importance.

THE SUN

ALONE

CONTAINS BOTH.

Daily, by mail, - - - $6 a year
Daily and Sunday, by mail, $8 a year

The Sunday Sun

IS THE GREATEST SUNDAY NEWSPAPER IN THE WORLD.

Price 5c a copy. By mail, $2 a year.

Address THE SUN, New York.
ja 5 tf

BIG G Cures Without Pain

CURE YOURSELF!

Use Big G for unnatural discharges, inflammations, irritations or ulcerations of mucous membranes. Painless, and not astringent or poisonous.

Sold by Druggists, or sent in plain wrapper, by express, prepaid, for $1.00, or 3 bottles, $2.75. Circular sent on request.

CURES in 1 to 5 days. Guaranteed not to stricture. Prevents contagion. THE EVANS CHEMICAL CO. CINCINNATI, O. U. S. A.

TWO OF GRANT'S ANECDOTES.

General Taylor's Absentmindedness In the Mexico Campaign.

In his "Campaigning With Grant," in The Century, General Horace Porter gives the following anecdotes that were related by Grant at the headquarters mess:

"I was with General Taylor's command in Mexico when he not only failed to receive re-enforcements, but found that nearly all his regulars were to be sent away from him to join General Scott. Taylor was apt to be a little absentminded when absorbed in any perplexing problem, and the morning he received the discouraging news he sat down to breakfast in a brown study, poured out a cup of coffee, and, instead of putting in the sugar, he reached out and got hold of the mustard pot and stirred half a dozen spoonfuls of its contents into the coffee. He didn't realize what he had done till he took a mouthful, and then he broke out in a towering rage.

"We learned something at Shiloh about the way in which the reports of losses are sometimes exaggerated in battle. At the close of the first day's fight Sherman met a colonel of one of his regiments with only about 100 of his soldiers in ranks and said to him, 'Why, where are your men?' The colonel cast his eyes sadly along the line, wiped a tear from his cheek and replied in a whimpering voice, 'We went in 800 strong, and that's all that's left of us.' 'You don't tell me!' exclaimed Sherman, beginning to be deeply affected by the fearful result of the carnage. 'Yes,' said the colonel, 'the rebs appeared to have a special spite against us.' Sherman passed along some hours afterward, when the commissary was issuing rations, and found that the colonel's men were returning on the run from under the bank of the river, where they had taken shelter from the firing, and in a few minutes nearly all of the lost 700 had returned and were boiling coffee and eating a hearty meal, with an appetite that showed they were still very much alive."

Just an Easy One.

"Let the children ask all the questions they want to," is the domestic motto of a gentleman connected with the Smithsonian institution. In his case the rule is safer than it would be in most homes, for he is regarded by his acquaintances as a compendium of almost any branch of learning that happens to come under discussion. His boys, having his reputation as an indorsement of their natural confidence in his wisdom, regard him as infallible. Being youths of active intellect, they never allow him to run any risk of ennui. He had just put on his overcoat and had his hand on the doorknob when one of them hailed him.

"Father, will you please tell me something."

"I haven't time now."

"I only want to ask one question."

"Can't you wait until tonight?"

"I might forget it."

"Try to remember it. It will be good mental discipline. Goodby."

"I wanted ever so much to know right away," he persisted.

"But"—

"It won't take you a minute."

"Are you sure?"

"Yes."

His father looked at his watch and said: "Well, go ahead. What is your question?"

"Why, all I wanted to know is how they work miracles and make condensed milk."—Washington Star.

Escaloped Calf's Head.

Escalloped calf's head may be made from the pieces of meat left over from calf's head soup. Place a layer in the bottom of the baking dish, then a layer of tomato, then a sprinkling of bread crumbs, half a teaspoonful of celery seed, a layer of chopped parsley, and a dusting of pepper; then another layer of meat, tomato, bread crumbs, and so on until the dish is filled, having the last layer bread crumbs. Put over the top a tablespoonful of butter cut into bits. Bake in a moderate oven 30 minutes.—Mrs. S. T. Rorer in Ladies' Home Journal.

His Horse Made Him King.

Darius was made king of the Persians by the act of his horse. The nobles having disagreed as to who should be king, it was concluded that all should assemble at a certain spot and the rider of the horse which first neighed should be monarch, and the horse of Darius gave him the victory.

Albany claims the honor of having made the first carriages manufactured entire in this country. Several were built in the year 1814, and the event was duly noted at the time as an evidence of the spread of United States enterprises.

Relief in Six Hours.

Distressing Kidney and Bladder diseases relieved in six hours by "New Great South American Kidney Cure." It is a great surprise on account of its exceeding promptness in relieving pain in bladder, kidneys and back, in male or female. Relieves retension of water almost immediately. If you want quick relief and cure this is the remedy. Sold by R. R. BELLAMY, Druggist, Wilmington, N. C., corner Front and Market streets.

For Over Fifty Years.

MRS. WINSLOW' SOOTHING SYRUP has been used for over fifty years by millions of mothers for their children while teething, with perfect success. It soothes the child, softens the gums, allays all pain, cures wind colic, and is the best remedy for Diarrhœa. It will relieve the poor little sufferer immediately. Sold by Druggists in every part of the world. Twenty-five cents a bottle. Be sure and ask for "Mrs. Winslow's Soothing Syrup," and take no other.

CASTORIA.

Bears the Signature of Chas. H. Fletcher. The Kind You Have Always Bought

BLACKFEET MAGIC.

WONDERFUL FEATS OF JUGGLERS AMONG THE INDIANS.

A Medicine Man's Dance In a Redhot Kettle—Lodge Shaken and a Bound Man Released by an Unknown Agency—Secret of These Rites Is Not Now Known.

"In the days long previous to the advent of the white men into the northwest territories of Canada and into the western territories of the United States," says Captain C. E. Denny, who went out to the northwest with the mounted police in the early seventies and since then has been Indian agent and has held other offices under the Canadian government, "the Indians used to practice their medicine ceremonies, and many of their medicine men were adepts in the use of roots and herbs and were looked upon as having intercourse with spirits, and accordingly greatly feared by the tribes among whom they practiced their rites. On my arrival in the northwest territories with the northwest mounted police, in 1874, I was curious to find out how far these medicine men carried their arts, and also what these arts consisted of. I heard from Indians many tales of wonders done by them, but it was a long time before I got a chance to be present at one of these ceremonies. The Indians were reluctant to allow a white man to view any of their medicine ceremonies. As I got better acquainted with the several tribes, particularly the Blackfeet, I had many chances to find out the truth regarding what I had heard of them, and I was truly astonished at what I saw at different times. Many of the medicine feats done by their medicine men before me did not allow of any jugglery, the man being naked, with the exception of a cloth around his loins, and I sitting within a few feet of him.

"All Indians believed in their familiar spirit, which assumed all kinds of shapes—sometimes that of an owl, a buffalo, a beaver, a fox or any other animal. This spirit it was that gave them the power to perform the wonders done by them and was firmly believed in by them all. On one occasion I visited a lodge where a medicine smoke was in progress. There were about a dozen Indians in the lodge. After the smoke was over a large copper kettle, about 2 feet deep and the same or a little more in diameter, was placed empty on the roaring fire in the middle of the lodge. The medicine man, who was stripped, with the exception of a cloth around his loins, was all this time singing a medicine song in a low voice.

"The pot after a short while became redhot, and, a pole being passed through the handle, it was lifted in this state off the fire and placed on the ground so close to me that the heat was almost unbearable. On the pole being withdrawn the medicine man sprang to his feet, and, still singing his song, stepped with both naked feet into the redhot kettle and danced for at least three minutes in it, still singing to the accompaniment of the Indian drums. I was so close, as I have before said, that the heat of the kettle was almost unbearable, and I closely watched the performance and saw this Indian dance for some minutes with his bare feet in it. On stepping out, he seemed none the worse, but how he performed the act was and is still a mystery to me.

"On another occasion I was sitting in an Indian tent alone with one of the medicine men of the Blackfeet Indians. It was at night, and all was quiet in the camp. The night was calm, with a bright moon shining. On a sudden the Indian commenced to sing, and presently the lodge, which was a large one, commenced to tremble, and the trembling increased to such a degree that it rocked violently, even lifting off the ground, first on one side and then on the other, as if a dozen pairs of hands were heaving it on the outside. This lasted for about two minutes, when I ran out, expecting to find some Indians on the outside who had played me a trick; but, to my astonishment, not a soul was in sight, and, what still more bewildered me, was to find, on examination, that the lodge was firmly pegged down to the ground, it being impossible for any number of men to have moved and replaced the pegs in so short a time. I did not enter the lodge again that night, as the matter looked, to say the least, uncanny.

"I have seen the loosening of a man when strongly bound with ropes as done by some of our own jugglers, but with different variations. In one case in the center of a large lodge a smaller one was pitched, the small lodge being just large enough to hold one man sitting down. All over the space covered by this small tent, and about six inches, or even less, apart, dozens of wooden pegs were driven into the ground. They were each about six inches high, and all sharply pointed. A small bell was also bound to one of the poles at the top of the lodge. The medicine man was tightly bound with rawhide ropes and was then carried by two Indians to the door of the small tent, which was all this while wide open, and was thrown, all doubled up, into the center of it, and of course on to the sharp pointed pegs. The blanket was quickly drawn over the door, and for about five minutes no sound was to be heard inside the tent, when of a sudden the little bell at the top of the tent commenced to ring, as it seemed, without human agency. The blanket was thrown back, and the medicine man stepped out, freed from the ropes and without a scratch. I looked into the tent and found the ropes lying among the pegs, not one of which seemed to have been moved.

"I doubt if among the Blackfeet today, with the exception of Calf Shirt, the Blood, that tribe being a branch of the Blackfeet, anything of the kind I have mentioned is to be met with, as since the advent of the white man and the settling of the Indians on reservations all the old time medicine men are dead, and the secret of these rites has died with them."—New York Sun.

Brain Waves.

The latest discovery, or rather latest theory, in science—that of brain waves—was described in the presidential address delivered to the British Society For Psychical Research by Professor William Crookes. He entered, before launching his theory, upon an elaborate calculation as to the vibrations which produce sound and light. Then he applied a similar law to the subject of thought transference, and suggested that it was quite conceivable that the intense thought concentrated by one person upon another with whom he is in close sympathy should induce a telepathic chain along which brain waves should go straight to their goal without loss of energy due to distance.

Must Be Great.

"Jokeleigh, the comic artist, is certain of success sooner or later."

"Why?"

"Even his wife thinks his pictures are funny."—Cleveland Leader.

An Arcadia.

Perched high among the Swiss Alps is the abode of a small and interesting community, the name of the place being Abland Schenen, which, being interpreted, signifies an out of the way locality. Its people have no standing army and therefore never go to war. They have no fleet, being hundreds of miles from the sea in every direction. They have no political bosses or wire pullers, and consequently such elections as they have are pure. They have no doctors and, as a rule, only die of old age. There is no news and no need of a newspaper, the post comes only once a week, there are no trades, and there is little industry.

There is no shopkeeper, blacksmith, wheelwright or public baker, no notary, advocate or policeman. Once a week a cheap Jack comes, bringing them all the goods they want, and their herds, flocks and poultry yards supply them with the rest. Having little money, they require no bank, but they have a church, with a bell, which, besides its Sabbath summons, rings for births and funerals and festivals.

It is or was a New Andorra in its primitiveness, but with a run of tourists thither its Arcadian simplicities would vanish in a season.—New York Tribune.

Unconscious Sarcasm.

A Scotch visitor to the Carlyles, in Cheyne row, was much struck with the sound proofroom which the sage had contrived for himself in the attic, lighted from the top, and where no sight or sound from outside could penetrate. "My certes, this is fine," cried the old friend with unconscious sarcasm. "Here ye may write and study all the rest of your life, and no human being be one bit the wiser."—San Francisco Argonaut.

The Waste of War.

A shell thrown from a 34 ton quick firing gun rushes through the air at the velocity of 4,900 feet per second, striking its object with a force equal to that of 11,280 tons falling one foot. And yet, comparatively speaking, they are very harmless. Thus, during the one day bombardment of Alexandria by the British fleet of 18 ships, lasting from 7 a. m. to 4:30 p. m., no less than 3,165 shells were thrown into the town, yet not more than 800 Egyptians were killed—that is, it took, roughly speaking, six shells to kill one man.

Again, during the Franco-German war, the Germans threw 80,000 shells into Belfort, killing only 60 Frenchmen, or 500 shells to kill one Frenchman. At Strasburg, in the same war, it took 18 shells to kill every man. And at the siege of Paris 110,000 shells killed only 107 and wounded 900.

Weighting a Horse's Stern.

Some of the officers and men of a vessel once anchored in the harbor of Funchal, Madeira, went ashore for a horseback ride around the island.

About half way up the mountain we came across a little mizzentopman, flushed and evidently very warm, riding a spirited little horse, with a stone tied up in a silk handkerchief slung to his tail.

The first lieutenant laughed and said, "What are you doing with that handkerchief, Brown?"

"Why, you see, sir," said Brown, "that when I first hitched her up she pitched badly, being too much by the head, so I just rigged this stone on aft and brought her down to her bearings, and she sails now like a clipper, sir."—"On a Man-of-war."

Scrofula

With Following Symptoms:

Small, hard, movable kernels, or swellings on the neck, eyelids red, and thick with mucous discharges, running sores in the ears, enlarged glands, abscesses and scrofulous sores

CURED BY

Botanic Blood Balm (B.B.B.)

THE GREATEST BLOOD REMEDY.

Cause of the disease and words of praise from those who were cured.

Scrofula is inherited usually from one or both parents having blood poison. This proves that the cause of the disease is inward, from a poisoned condition of the blood.

Enlarged glands and abscesses, rickets, white swelling and sore ears very frequently accompany the disease. **To cure scrofula and its symptoms** requires a blood remedy that is tried and true, and that remedy is Botanic Blood Balm (B. B. B.). It mixes with the impurities of the blood in such a way that the poison, from which scrofula and its symptoms originate, is expelled from the system through the sweat glands and excretory organs. This medicine has made many hundreds of cures during the last 17 years since it has been on the market, and the following are a few cases which we print so as to give hope of a cure to others similarly afflicted:

SCROFULOUS BREAKING OUT ON THE SKIN.

Mr. M. J. Rossman, Greensboro, Ga., writes: "I have a lady friend who has been entirely cured of an ugly scrofulous breaking out of the skin by the use of two bottles of Botanic Blood Balm (B. B. B.), which effected an entire cure. I know of several cases of blood diseases cured speedily by the use of B. B. B."

FOUL SCROFULOUS ULCER CURED BY B. B. B.

ATLANTA, GA., July 2.

"I have been troubled with a running scrofulous ulcer on my leg, which has confined me to bed for over a month at a time, and had to be lanced in new places that broke out. Several doctors endeavored to cure it, and numerous recommended articles were used, but everything failed. During the present year I sent to the city for a physician, who lanced the ulcer, which ran near one pint of pure matter. Poultices were then applied, and the doctor recommended the use of Botanic Blood Balm (B. B. B.) at once. I commenced its use, and three bottles have effected a cure. Before one bottle had been used the ulcers commenced healing, and my general health improved.

"My brother, a few miles distant, for ten years has been troubled with a continual running sore on his ankle, which was spreading and refused to heal under physicians' and others' treatment. He procured two bottles of B. B. B., and found relief before using them, and is now attending to his regular business in the field. A. P. McDONALD."

Botanic Blood Balm (B. B. B.) is a scientific vegetable preparation used originally by Dr. Gilliam in his private practice for all **Blood Humors** such as **Pimples, Old Sores, Running Ulcers, Mercurial Rheumatism, Boils, Carbuncles** and **Scrofula.** It has performed so many cures that 17 years ago the preparation was put on the market and is for sale by all druggists at $1 for a large bottle. Send to us for book of cures. **It is the cure that counts.**

BLOOD BALM CO., Atlanta, Ga.
fe 1 1Y we su

"They fit the feet as nature intended."

The Success of the 'Jenness Miller' Hygienic SHOES is without Precedent.

Their sale throughout America has been phenomenal. Best Shoes in the world for women.

We recommend them and guarantee them to give absolute satisfaction in comfort and wear.

We are sole agents for "Jenness Miller" Shoes for this city.

Only $3.50.

MERCER & EVANS.

115 Princess street.

fe 3 3t fr su we

Send Us Your Orders

For Fresh

Cakes and Crackers, Cheese, New Catch Mullets.

ALSO, MEAT, MEAL, MOLASSES, FLOUR, SUGAR, COFFEE, &c.

And we will fill at Bottom Prices.

D. McEACHERN,

Wholesale Grocer.

The Big Sale

The C. W. Polvogt Co.,

Begin Monday, February 6th, 8 A. M., to Saturday night, 10 P. M., their Annual February Clearance Sale and Bargain Week.

Our Terms Will Be Cash.

Secure Hand Bill or visit store for particulars.

Respectfully,

THE C. W. POLVOGT CO.

Sole agents for the W. B. Corset and Standard Paper Patterns.
fe 5 tf

Baking Day is a Pleasure

to the housewife when she is provided with satisfactory baking material for her pies, cakes and bread. You will have rich light cakes and delicious pies when using our high grade Patent Pastry Flour, pure and fine flavoring Extracts, fine Lard at 7c, Butter at 20c and 25c, and Cottolene. Our home-made Mince Meat, Canned Pineapple and Shredded Cocoanut saves time and trouble.

THE KING GROCERY CO.,

B. F. KING, MANAGER,

'Phone 187. Fourth Street Bridge.
fe 5 tf

Valentines, Valentines.

A new, novel and attractive line to select from.

Premo Cameras and Kodaks.

Amateur Photographers' Supplies, Films, Plates, Printing Frames, Developers, Trays, Lanterns, Card Mounts, Etc.

Try the new "Self-Toning Paper." It pleases everybody.

Send for Catalogue of Cameras.

C. W. YATES & CO.
fe 5 tf

A. D. BROWN Is DAILY Receiving NEW GOODS.

MONDAY MORNING we will place on sale a full line of NEW WHITE GOODS and EMBROIDERIES, and will here make mention of some of them.

Welts, Lawn Checks, Soft Finished Nainsook, Mull Checks, French Nainsook, Linen Cambric, Dimity, Persian Lawn and Tuckings. The line of Embroideries is the largest, newest and most exquisite patterns.

Silks and Satins. Checked and Plaid Taffetas. Solid Taffetas and White Polka Dot Taffeta. Armures, Peau De Soie, Satin Duchesse

JAPANESE DRAPERIES AND RUGS.

Something entirely new in this line, such as Jutes and Crapes.

NEW IMPORTATION OF MATTINGS.

Just received 50 Rolls and 100 more to arrive. They are the latest importation and Designs. All small patterns and beautiful colorings.

LACE CURTAINS AND SHADES.

By rail Monday, we will receive some handsome Lace Curtains in Irish Point and Brussels effect. Shades, all sizes and prices.

Agents for Butterick's Patterns.

A. D. BROWN.

ja 29 tf

Time Waits for No Man,

Nor do the Bargains that are offered by the largest Dry Goods Store in the city, WILMINGTON'S BIG RACKET STORE. Special offerings for this week only:

A handsome line of fine Pictures, 16x20, glass-covered, fine oak frame, for $1.39; 16x24, very fine pearl finished, at $1.98, sold by others at $3.75; 20x24, heavy oak frame, at $1.75, extra values.

Two hundred and fifty fine new novels for 5c.

Two hundred fine standard works for 10c.

One hundred and fifty copyrighted novels, worth 25 and 50c, for 15c.

Just received to-day 300 pieces new Spring Ribbon from 5 to 50c per yard in all the new shades.

A fine line of early Spring Straw Hats for 50 and 75c, new styles.

Also, a nice line of Flowers and foliage.

Violets from 3 to 50c a bunch. Our 25c bunches are extra value.

A fine line of Pique in white and colors.

Colored Pique at 12½ to 15c per yard.

White Pique, plain and figured, from 10 to 25c.

Three hundred pieces new Spring Calico from 2½ to 5c.

Dress Gingham, 6c; Silk Gingham at 35c.

Apron Gingham, good quality, 5c per yard.

One hundred and twenty-five new Spring Silks.

Wash Silks in newest shades, 50c, special.

Black Satin Duchesse 75c, 22 inches wide.

Black Satin Duchesse, 27 inches wide, $1.00.

Black Gros Grain Silk from 69c to $1.00.

Brocaded and plain colored Satins at 50c per yard.

Changeable Taffeta from 60 to 98c per yard.

New Crepon, latest thing in Spring Dress Goods, from $1.50 to $1.75 and $2.00 per yard.

The new Silk Linings from 10 to 25c per yard.

Cheap Stiffenings and Linings from 2½ to 10c.

We are doing a fine cash business and it is low prices all over the house that tell of Bargains we offer. We push the Racket opposite The Orton.

GEO. O. GAYLORD, Prop.

fe 5 tf

Statement of ATLANTIC NATIONAL BANK, Wilmington, N. C.

At the close of Business Dec. 1st, 1898. Condensed from Report to Comptroller.

RESOURCES.		LIABILITIES	
Loans	$939,983 50	Capital	$125,000 00
Overdrafts secured by collateral	10,480 58	Surplus	70,000 00
Overdrafts unsecured	277 33	Undivided profits	19,564 01
U. S. Bonds (at par)	96,000 00	Circulation	40,950 00
Banking House and Fixtures	10,000 00	Deposits, U. S. Treasurer	$ 50,000 00
Due from app'd reserve agts	$156,143 52	" from banks	190,307 20
Due from other Banks	$165,250 57	" Individuals	666,582 36 — 906,789 56
Cash on hand	65,178 27 — 326,572 16		
Total	$1,162,983 57	Total	$1,162,983 57

COMPARATIVE STATEMENT:

	Dec. 1, '97.	Dec. 1, '98.
Total Deposits	$873,000	$906,700
Surplus and Net Profits	76,100	89,500

Dividends paid—5 per cent. per annum.

Last Instalment of Capital paid in October, 1898.

de 7 tf

The Hartman Woven Wire Fencing

IS THE STRONGEST, MOST DURABLE and CHEAPEST FENCE MADE.

It is strong enough to be used without base boards Made of heavy Galvanized Steel Wire.

WRITE US FOR PRICES.

WM. E. SPRINGER & CO.,

Purcell Building, Wilmington, N. C.

ja 15 tf

SEABOARD AIR LINE — SAL

VESTIBULED LIMITED TRAINS.

DOUBLE DAILY SERVICE

TO ALL POINTS

North, South and Southwest.

Schedule in Effect Dec. 11, 1898.

Train 41—Leaves Wilmington 3:20 P. M., arrives Lumberton 5:15 P. M., Pembroke 5:35 P. M., Maxton 6:06 P. M., Laurinburg 6:20 P. M., Hamlet 6:53 P. M. Connects at Hamlet with trains for Monroe, Charlotte, Athens, Atlanta and all points South; and with trains for Raleigh, Portsmouth, Richmond, Washington and points North.

Train 41—Leaves Portsmouth 9:30 A. M., arrives Weldon 11:45 A. M., Raleigh 3:36 P. M., Sanford 5:05 P. M., Hamlet 6:55 P. M., Wadesboro 8:10 P. M., Monroe 9:13 P. M., Charlotte 10:35 P. M., and Atlanta 5:30 A. M.

Train 38—Leaves Atlanta 9:20 P. M. Leaves Charlotte 5:00 A. M., Arrives Monroe 6:45 A. M., Wadesboro 8:01 A. M., Hamlet 7:49 A. M., Sanford 9:53 A. M., Raleigh 11:13 A. M., Weldon 2:00 P. M., Portsmouth 1:30 P. M.

Train 35—Leaves Hamlet 8:20 A. M. Arrives Laurinburg 8:46 A. M., Maxton 9.05 A. M., Pembroke 9:31 A. M., Lumberton 9:53 A. M., Wilmington 12.05 noon.

Train 403—Leaves Washington 5:00 P. M., Richmond 9:00 P. M., Portsmouth 8:45 P. M., Weldon 11:10 P. M. Arrives Raleigh 2:17 A. M., Sanford 4:33 A. M., Hamlet 6:07 A. M., Wadesboro 6:01 A. M., Monroe 6:55 A. M., Charlotte 8:00 A. M., Atlanta 2:50 P. M.

Train 402—Leaves Charlotte 9:00 A. M. Arrives Lincolnton 10:20 A. M., Shelby 11:37 A. M., Rutherfordton 12:50 noon.

Train 402—Leaves Rutherfordton 4:20 P. M. Arrives Shelby 5:40 P. M., Lincolnton 6:56 P. M., Charlotte 8:16 P. M., Monroe 9:10 P. M.

Train 402—Leaves Atlanta 12:00 noon. Arrives Monroe 9:00 P. M., Wadesboro 10:30 P. M., Hamlet 11:15 P. M., Sanford 12:56 P. M., Raleigh 3:00 A. M., Weldon 4:55 A. M., Portsmouth 7:25 A. M., Richmond 8:15 A. M., Washington 12:41 noon.

Train 18—Leaves Hamlet 7:15 P. M. Arrives Gibson 8:10 P. M. Returning, leaves Gibson 8:50 A. M. Arrives Hamlet 7.40 A. M.

Train 17—Leaves Hamlet 8:40 A. M. Arrives Cheraw 10:00 A. M. Returning, leaves Cheraw 5:00 P. M. Arrives Hamlet 6:20 P. M.

All trains daily except Nos. 17 and 18.

Trains make immediate connections at Atlanta for Montgomery, Mobile, New Orleans, Texas, California, Mexico, Chattanooga, Nashville, Memphis, Macon, Florida.

For Tickets, Sleepers, etc., apply to

THOS. D. MEARES, Gen'l Agent, Wilmington, N. C.

E. ST. JOHN, Vice President and General Manager.

H. W. B. GLOVER, Traffic Manager.

V. E. McBEE, Gen'l Superintendent.

L. S. ALLEN, Gen'l Pass. Agent.

General Offices Portsmouth Va. ja 10 tf

Cape Fear & Yadkin Valley R'y.

JOHN GILL, Receiver.

Condensed Schedule.

In Effect November 20th, 1898.

NORTH BOUND.	No. 2 Daily.
Leave Wilmington	8 50 A. M.
Arrive Fayetteville	12 00 M.
Leave Fayetteville	12 30 P. M.
Leave Fayetteville Junction	12 38 "
Leave Sanford	1 50 "
Leave Climax	3 44 "
Arrive Greensboro	4 15 "
Leave Greensboro	4 25 "
Leave Stokesdale	5 13 "
Leave Walnut Cove	5 44 "
Leave Rural Hall	6 18 "
Arrive Mt. Airy	7 25 "

SOUTH BOUND.	No. 1 Daily.
Leave Mt. Airy	8 45 A. M.
Leave Rural Hall	10 09 "
Leave Walnut Cove	10 36 "
Leave Stokesdale	11 07 "
Arrive Greensboro	11 55 "
Leave Greensboro	12 13 P. M
Leave Climax	12 42 "
Leave Sanford	2 30 "
Leave Fayetteville Junction	3 49 "
Arrive Fayetteville	3 52 "
Leave Fayetteville	4 10 "
Arrive Wilmington	7 05 "

NORTH BOUND.	No. 4 Daily.
Leave Bennettsville	8 00 A. M.
Arrive Maxton	9 08 "
Leave Maxton	9 07 "
Leave Red Springs	9 35 "
Leave Hope Mills	10 30 "
Arrive Fayetteville	10 40 "

SOUTH BOUND.	No. 3. Daily.
Leave Fayetteville	4 33 P. M.
Leave Hope Mills	4 52 "
Leave Red Springs	5 36 "
Arrive Maxton	6 09 "
Leave Maxton	6 15 "
Arrive Bennettsville	7 15 "

NORTH BOUND.	No. 16. Mixed Daily Ex. Sunday.
Leave Ramseur	6 40 A. M.
Leave Climax	8 30 "
Arrive Greensboro	9 17 "
Leave Greensboro	9 35 "
Leave Stokesdale	11 07 "
Arrive Madison	11 55 "

SOUTH BOMND.	No. 15. Mixed Daily Ex. Sunday.
Leave Madison	12 30 P. M.
Leave Stokesdale	1 15 "
Arrive Greensboro	2 30 "
Leave Greensboro	3 00 "
Leave Climax	3 50 "
Arrive Ramseur	5 30 "

CONNECTIONS

At Fayetteville with the Atlantic Coast Line, at Maxton with the Carolina Central Railroad, at Red Springs with the Red Springs and Bowmore Railroad, at Sanford with the Seaboard Air Line, at Gulf with the Durham and Charlotte Railroad at Greensboro with the Southern Railway Company, at Walnut Cove with the Norfolk and Western Railway.

J. W. FRY, Gen'l Manager. W. E. KYLE, Gen'l Pass. Agent.

no 23 tf

THE

Clyde Steamship Co.

NEW YORK,

WILMINGTON, N. C.,

AND

GEORGETOWN, S. C. Lines.

New York for Wilmington.

ONEIDA ..... Saturday, February 11
GEO. W. CLYDE ..... Saturday, February 18

Wilmington for New York.

GEO. W. CLYDE ..... Saturday, February 11
ONEIDA ..... Saturday, February 18

Wilmington for Georgetown, S. C.

GEO. W. CLYDE ..... Tuesday, February 7
ONEIDA ..... Tuesday, February 14

No passenger boats.

Through Bills Lading and Lowest Through Rates guaranteed to and from points in North and South Carolina.

For Freight or Passage apply to

H. G. SMALLBONES, Supt. Wilmington, N. C.

THEO. G. EGER, T. M., Bowling Green, N. Y.

WM. P. CLYDE & CO., General Agents, Bowling Green N. Y. fe 5 tf

MAXTON BUILDING AND LOAN ASSOCIATION,

Maxton N C.

DIRECTORS

J. D. CROOM, Maxton.
ED. McRAE, Maxton.
J. B. SELLERS, Maxton.
G. B. PATTERSON, Maxton.
R. W. LIVERMORE, Pates.
WM. H. BERNARD, Wilmington
R. F. McRAE, Rasmont.

The attention of investors in Wilmington called to the fact that the average profits of the Six Series of Stock now in force in this Association have been about

Eleven Per Cent.

Initiation Fee, 25 cents per Share.

Subscriptions to Stock payable in weekly instalments of 25 cents per Share.

The management is prudent and economical, as is shown by the fact that the Association has sustained no losses, and its annual expenses, including taxes, are only about Two Hundred Dollars.

J. D. CROOM, President.
W. H HARKER, Secretary. jan 1 tf

ATLANTIC COAST LINE.

Schedule In Effect Jan. 15, 1899.

DEPARTURE FROM WILMINGTON—NORTH BOUND.

DAILY 9.45 A. M. — No. 48—Passenger—Due Magnolia 11.19 A. M., Warsaw 11.33 A. M., Goldsboro 12.20 P. M., Wilson 1.16 P. M., Rocky Mount 1.53 P. M., Tarboro 2.31 P. M., Weldon 4.25 P. M., Petersburg 5.21 P. M., Richmond 7.20 P. M., Norfolk 5.55 P. M., Washington 11.30 P. M., Baltimore 1.50 A. M., Philadelphia 3.53 A. M., New York 6.53 A. M., †Boston 8.00 P. M.

DAILY 7.00 P. M. — No. 40—Passenger—Due Magnolia 8.34 P. M., Warsaw 8.48 P. M., Goldsboro 9.45 P. M., Wilson 10.38 P. M., †Tarboro 7.04 A. M., Rocky Mount 11.35 P. M. Weldon 12.50 A. M., †Norfolk 10.25 A. M. Petersburg 2.35 A. M., Richmond 3.33 A. M., Washington 7.01 A. M., Baltimore 8.33 A. M., Philadelphia 10.35 A. M., New York 1.08 P. M., Boston 9.00 P. M.

DAILY except Sunday 2.25 P. M. — No. 50—Passenger—Due Jacksonville 4.13 P. M., Newbern 5.40 P. M.

SOUTH BOUND.

DAILY 3.45 P. M. — No. 35—Passenger—Due Lake Waccamaw 4.56 P. M., Chadbourn 5.38 P. M. Marion 6.34 P. M., Florence 7.15 P. M., Sumter 8.57 P. M., Columbia 10.20 P. M., Denmark 6.12 A. M., Augusta 7.55 A. M., Macon 11.15 A. M., Atlanta 12.35 P. M. Charleston 10.50 P. M., Savannah 1.50 A. M., Jacksonville 7.30 A. M., St. Augustine 10.30 A. M., Tampa 6.05 P. M.

ARRIVALS AT WILMINGTON—FROM THE NORTH.

DAILY 5.50 P. M. — No. 49—Passenger—Leave Boston †1.00 P. M., New York *9.00 P. M., Philadelphia 12.05 A. M., Baltimore 2.50 A. M., Washington 4.30 A. M., Richmond 9.05 A. M., Petersburg 10.00 A. M., Norfolk 9.00 A. M., Weldon 11.50 A. M., Tarboro 12.31 P. M., Rocky Mount 1.00 P. M., Wilson 2.40 P. M., Goldsboro 3.31 P. M., Warsaw 4.12 P. M., Magnolia 4.36 P. M.

DAILY 9.40 A. M. — No. 41—Passenger—Leave Boston 12 night, New York 9.30 A. M., Philadelphia 12.09 P. M., Baltimore 2.25 P. M., Washington 3.46 P. M., Richmond 7.30 P. M., Petersburg 8.19 P. M.; †Norfolk 2.30 P. M., Weldon 9.43 P. M., †Tarboro 6.00 P. M., Rocky Mount 5.40 A. M. Leave Wilson 6.30 A. M., Goldsboro 7.01 A. M., Warsaw 7.56 A. M., Magnolia 8.09 A. M.

DAILY except Sunday 12.15 P. M. — No. 51—Passenger—Leave Newbern 9.00 A. M., Jacksonville 10.26 A. M.

FROM THE SOUTH.

DAILY 1.25 P. M. — No. 54—Passenger—Leave Tampa 8.10 A. M., Sanford 3.07 P. M., Jacksonville 8.00 P. M., Savannah 1.45 A. M., Charleston 6.33 A. M., Atlanta 7.50 A. M., Macon 9.00 A. M., Augusta 2.30 P. M., Denmark 4.17 P. M., Columbia 6.50 A. M., Sumter 8.15 P. M., Florence 10.00 A. M., Marion 10.40 A. M., Chadbourn/11.44 A. M., Lake Waccamaw 12.18 A. M.

†Daily except Sunday.

Trains on the Scotland Neck Branch Road leave Weldon 3.55 P. M., Halifax 4.15 P. M.; arrive Scotland Neck 5.08 P. M.,

The Morning Star.

WILMINGTON, N. C.

WEDNESDAY MORNING, FEB. 8.

THE EVENTS AT MANILA.

Great Interest Manifested in Washington — Congratulations Sent to Dewey and Otis.

By Telegraph to the Morning Star.

WASHINGTON, February 7.—There was little abatement of interest in the stirring events at Manila exhibited to day at the War Department. The first feeling of anxiety for the safety of the American forces had given way entirely, save in the case of the personal friends and acquaintances of soldiers supposed to be injured, and there was displayed instead the greatest interest in the extent of the loss inflicted upon the insurgent forces by the American soldiers and sailors. Officers at the War Department who know General Otis well, declared, when the announcement came of the killing, capture or wounding of 4,000 men, that he undoubtedly had underestimated the damage inflicted by him, as was his wont, instead of magnifying it in the Spanish fashion.

The news of the day from abroad was found in the casuality list sent by Otis and in the concise and excellent description by him of the results of the engagement of Saturday night and Sunday. The officials say that nothing more can be expected from him on this point until he has had an opportunity to forward a mail report giving in detail all the history of the fighting. Naturally there was a great deal of speculation as to the future conduct of affairs by Otis, but to some extent this must remain speculation, inasmuch as Secretary Alger had said that the General is to be left to use his own discretion. To assist him to a correct understanding of the diplomatic situation, he has been cabled the full text of the peace treaty ratified yesterday.

Movement on Iloilo Expected.

A forward movement is probable at Iloilo, where General Miller has been for weeks lying in front of the town in his transports. He has never had any doubt of his ability to take the place whenever he got the word, but there has been a restraining influence from Washington, based in part on the hope that the insurgents could be brought to peaceful retirement from the town, and an apprehension that an effort to force a landing might result in serious injury to foreign interests. Now, however, it is felt that the latter are more in jeopardy from a continuance of the existing state of affairs than they would be through a rapid seizure of the town.

General Miller now has with him the Eighteenth infantry and a battery of artillery, and it is likely that he will be strongly reinforced before the attempt is made to take Iloilo.

Naval officers have watched with pride the achievements of the naval vessels during the recent fighting and they were gratified when Secretary Long this afternoon sent a cablegram, congratulating Admiral Dewey.

Secretary Alger this morning sent the following cablegram to General Otis at Manila:

"Accept my best congratulations upon your magnificent victory of Sunday, all the more creditable because you were not the aggressor.

(Signed) "ALGER."

CAMPAIGN AGAINST PHILIPPINE INSURGENTS.

To be Prosecuted With Vigor—Iloilo to be Occupied and Otis to Move on the Rebel Capital.

By Telegraph to the Morning Star.

WASHINGTON, February 7.—It is understood that the campaign against the Philippine insurgents is to be prosecuted with vigor. The question was fully discussed at to-day's cabinet meeting and the conclusion was reached that before permanent peace or security to life and property could be secured, Aguinaldo's forces must be made to lay down their arms, and it is expected that General Otis, in co-operation with Admiral Dewey, will push forward at once and give the insurgents no chance to recover from the defeat of last Sunday. So far as can be learned no positive instructions have yet been cabled to our commanders at Manila, but it is the expectation of members of the administration, presumably based on cable advices from Manila, that this course will be pursued.

Iloilo is to be occupied by the American naval forces, and it is expected that General Otis will move immediately on Malolas, the insurgent capital, and capture or disperse the so-called Filipino government. The more closely the insurgents are pressed and the more vigorous and determined the campaign, it is said, the sooner we may expect peace.

ADVICES FROM OTIS.

Insurgents' Loss Estimated at Four Thousand—Troops in Excellent Spirits. Quiet Prevails.

By Telegraph to the Morning Star.

WASHINGTON, February 7.—The War Department to-day received the following dispatch from General Otis:

"*Manila, February 7, 1899.*—Adjutant General, Washington.—The insurgent army as concentrated around Manila, numbered over 20,000, possessing several quick firing and Krupp field guns. Good portion of the enemy armed with Mausers, latest pattern. Two Krupp and great many rifles captured. Insurgents fired a great quantity of ammunition. Quite a number of Spanish soldiers in the insurgent service who served the artillery. Insurgents constructed strong intrenchments near our lines, mostly by bamboo thickets. These our men charged, killing or capturing many of the enemy. Our casualties will probably aggregate 250. The casualties of the insurgents are very heavy. Have buried some 500 of their dead, and hold 500 prisoners. Their loss, killed, wounded and prisoners, probably 4,000. Took the water works pumping station yesterday, six miles out. Considerable skirmish with the enemy which made no stand. Pumps damaged; will be working in a week. Have a number of condensers set up in the city which furnish good water. Troops in excellent spirits. Quiet prevails.

(Signed) "OTIS."

CASTORIA

For Infants and Children.

The Kind You Have Always Bought

Bears the Signature of Chas. H. Fletcher

FILIPINO FORCES UTTERLY ROUTED.

American Troops Are in Complete Control of the Situation at Manila.

REBELS COMPLETELY COWED.

They Sustained Heavy Losses in Sunday's Fighting—Aguinaldo's Proclamation. Ordered Friendly Relations Broken With Americans.

By Cable to the Morning Star.

MANILA, February 7, 3.45 P. M.—The Americans, at this dispatch is sent, are in complete control of the situation within a radius of nine miles from Manila. Their lines extending to Malabon, on the north, and to Paranaque, on the south, are fully twenty-five miles long.

While a few detached bodies of the enemy still offer desultory opposition, the main body of the rebels is in full retreat and utterly routed. Of the hordes of troops originally drawn up in battle array against the Americans, fully one-third are already incapacitated and the others are scattered in every direction.

The terrible loss of the rebels may be gathered from the fact that 160 of them were buried in one rice field on Monday near Pasas, and that eighty-seven were interred between Paco and Santana. A converted river gunboat did terrible execution among the rebels, sweeping both banks of the river with her Gatling guns and her heavy battery. Hundreds of Filipinos undoubtedly crawled into the canebrakes and died there.

Succoring the Wounded.

The Americans are working nobly in their efforts to find the wounded and are bringing hundreds of suffering rebels to the hospitals for treatment. The natives are unable to understand the humane motives which prompt the victors to succor the wounded of the enemy.

The correspondent of the Associated Press is informed that members of the hospital corps have made the startling discovery that there are several women, in man-dress and with hair cropped, among the dead.

The chief of the Ygorates, the Filipino natives who fought so gallantly in the face of our artillery fire, with their bows and arrows, is in a hospital with a shattered thigh. He admits that he never saw modern artillery and was ignorant of its effects until he and his followers met the disastrous fire of the cannon on Sunday morning. The chief is bitterly incensed against the Tagalos for placing the the Ygorates in front of an American battery, under the pretence that they were sent to occupy a post of honor, and he intimates that the Ygorates will avenge this treachery when the survivors return north.

It is regarded as a significant fact thatmany of the Filipino officials of this city disappeared from Manila as soon as hostilities commenced. Some of them are supposed to be still in hiding here.

Hundreds of women are pouring into Manila from all districts, as the villages around Manila have, as a rule, been destroyed by the troops.

Lack of Transporation.

The further the Americans extend their lines, the more the need of means of transporation increases. The American commanders have already been compelled to impress horses and vehicles on all sides, to the inconvenience naturally of the civilians. All the public conveyances, at this writing, have either been impressed or have disappeared in some manner or other. Street car traffic, however, has been resumed and the cars are running regularly, though the streets are almost deserted. There are a few native stores open, and white flags, in the nature of towels, pillow-slips and aprons tied to bamboos, adorn the windows of the native residences everywhere. But, in spite of these emblem or peace, scores of Filipinos, under the cover of the darkness, fired from these same windows yesterday evening on the American patrols. At 9 o'clock last night there was a general fusilade in the Quiapo and Binon districts. The inhabitants of the city, generally, believed that a battle was raging at their doors, lights were extinguished inside the dwellings and a majority of the people were in a state of terror. Under the circumstances, it is remarkable that no casualties were reported. Several shots were fired across the river during the excitement.

General Hughes has the interior situation absolutely in hand.

Fight for the Waterworks.

Late yesterday General Hale's brigade advanced and took the water works at Singalon. Four companies of the Nebraska regiment and a part of the Utah battery, with two field guns and two Hotchkiss guns, met the enemy on the hill a half mile out, and a sharp engagement took place, in which the Nebraskans lost one man killed and three wounded.

Dr. Young, formerly quartermaster sergeant, in the Third artillery, was wounded, captured and brutally murdered, and his body when recovered was found to have been horribly mutilated. The Filipinos were driven back, retired in bad order and carrying with them the valves and heads of the steam chest and cylinder of the pumping machinery.

General Overshine's brigade advanced and took Paranaque, capturing two field guns. They met with no opposition.

General McArthur'a division advanced beyond Gagalangin, without loss, the enemy retreating upon Caloocan.

The Americans now have the steam car line to Malabon, and six hundred marines, with four Maxims have been landed from the fleet on the beach, north of the city.

Important Points Captured.

The Third artillery, on the main road and the Utah battery, in a cemetery, covered the advance of the Kansas troops. Among the important points captured was a strong embrasured earthwork within sight of Caloocan.

There was considerable firing from the upper windows of the houses in the native quarter of the city last night, but no casualties have been reported as the result.

The Signal corps were compelled to run their lines along the firing line during the fighting and, consequently, there were frequent interruptions of communication, owing to the cutting of the wires, and the signal men were ordered to kill without any hesitancy any one who attempted to interfere with the lines.

A Filipino colonel came out from Calocan under a flag of truce. Several American officers promptly went to meet him, but when the parties met the Filipinos opened fire, The Filipino apologized for the barbarous conduct of his troops and returned to his lines.

The American troops are being promptly furnished with supplies of all kinds, hospital attendance is supplied up to the firing line, and, in brief, all the wants of our troops are met immediately by the different military departments whose duty it is to attend to such matters.

Artificer Hays, of Company I, of the Colorado regiment, discovered the missing parts of the pumping machinery of the water works buried in a coal pile at Singalon station The machinery will soon be in working order again, and the employes having promised to return to work this evening it is improbable that the threatened water famine will occur.

Aguinaldo's Proclamations.

Aguinaldo, the rebel leader, issued two proclamations, on Saturday and Monday. The first says:

"I order and command. First—That peace and friendly relations with the Americans be broken and that the latter be treated as enemies within the limits prescribed by the laws of war. Second—That the Americans captured be held as prisoners of war. Third—That this proclamation be communicated to the consuls and that Congress order and accord a suspension of the constitutional guarantee, resulting from the declaration of war."

Aguinaldo's proclamation of Monday says the outbreak of hostilities was "unjustly and unexpectedly provoked by the Americans," refers to his manifesto of January 8th, publishing the alleged grievances of the Filipinos at the hands of the army of occupation and the "constant outrages and taunts which have been causing misery to the Manilans," and refers to "the useless conferences" and "contempts shown for the Filipino government" as proving a "premeditated transgression of justice and liberty."

The rebel leader also refers to the former losses of the Filipinos, but says "slavery is bitter," and calls upon them to "sacrifice all upon the altar of honor and national integrity."

He insists that he tried to avoid, so far as possible, an armed conflict, but claims that all his efforts "were useless before the unmeasured pride of the Americans," whom he charged as having treated him as a rebel, "because I defended the interests of my country and would not become the instrument of their dastardly intentions."

Aguinaldo concludes with saying: "Be not discouraged. Our independence was watered by the blood of martyrs and more will be shed in the future to strengthen it. Remember, that efforts are not wasted that ends may be gained. It is indispensable be adjust our actions to the rules of law and right, and to learn to triumph over our enemies."

Manila Full of Desperadoes.

MANILA, February 7, 8 P. M.—There are many indications that Manila is full of desperadoes who had intended to co operate with Aguinaldo. The police are continually capturing men and women with weapons concealed in their clothing. The vigilance of the authorities in this respect is highly reassuring.

Last Saturday, about midnight, two Englishmen accidentally encountered a gang of armed natives in a dark side street. The natives, fearing discovery, imprisoned them until morning and threatened to kill them unless they maintained silence. Many native clerks, employed by mercantile houses, are missed. As it is impossible that they should have passed the lines the inference is that they are in hiding in the city. Several attempts were made to assassinate Americans on the streets, but that danger, are now at a minimum. The natives are terribly cowed and the precautions taken, especially against incendiaries is admirable.

The rebels, who have been swept in every directions like pheasants in a battle, die by the hundreds in the trenches—for the most part passively, except the Ygorotes, who charge desperately and uselessly.

The rebel prisoners declare that the outposts fired and then everybody followed, in accordance with a sort of general understanding.

GEN. EAGAN'S SENTENCE.

Commutted by the President to Six Years' Suspension Without Rank and Duty.

By Telegraph to the Morning Star.

WASHINGTON, February 7.—The President to day caused to be promulgated the sentence in the case of General Chas. P. Eagan. The court martial sentence was dismissal from the army, and the President commutted it to six years suspension from duty, which covers the remainder of the time prior to General Eagan's retirement in January, 1905

It was stated by the adjutant general that General Eagan's suspension carries him to within a few days of his retirement, under the age limit. He will be reinstated, in time to retire with the regular rank and pay provided in such cases.

The sentence of suspension, according to the legal officers of the department, does not deprive General Eagan of any part of his pay, but, as the sentence reads, "without rank and duty," he loses his allowances, which include commutation for quarters, rations and fuel, and his horse allowance.

AN OBNOXIOUS LAW.

The Last Remnant of Disqualification Against Ex-Confederates.

By Telegraph to the Morning Star.

WASHINGTON, February 7.—By unanimous vote the judiciary committee of the House to-day decided to recommend the repeal of what is said to be the last remnant of disqualification against those serving in the Confederacy. The proposed amendment is as follows:

"That the sections of the Revised Statutes which disqualify persons otherwise qualified from serving as grand or petit jurors in the courts of the United States who have taken up arms or joined in any insurrection or rebellion against the United States be repealed and that hereafter no person shall be disqualified for any service in any court or in any branch or department of the government of the United States on account of participation in the civil war of 1861 and 1865."

THE PEACE TREATY.

Spanish Cortes to be Immediately Convened for Its Approval.

By Cable to the Morning Star.

MADRID, February 7.—The Premier, Senor Sagasta, in an interview to-day, is quoted as saying he will immediately submit to the Queen Regent a decree convoking the Cortes, and that he expects to have a majority of thirty favorable to the approval of the treaty of peace with the United States.

General Otis' report of casualties in the Manila fight up to date Feb. 7th, aggregate 197. Of these 49 were of officers and men killed, and 128 wounded.

The battleship Iowa arrived at San Francisco yesterday from New York, from which port she sailed in company with the Oregon October 12th last. The Oregon left the Iowa when off the Peruvian coast, setting her bow toward the Hawaiian Islands.

TILLMAN'S TALK IN THE SENATE.

The South Carolina Senator Discusses the Philippines Question.

THE MC'ENERY RESOLUTION.

Senator Lodge's Reply to Tillman—No Action on Resolution—Indian Appropriations—Favorable Report on Public Building Bills.

By Telegraph to the Morning Star.

WASHINGTON, February 7.—For two hours or more the Senate to day had the resolution declaratory of a policy of this government in the Philippines under discussion, but no vote was reached and the resolution went finally to the calendar. In accordance with notice given last evening, Mr. Tillman (Democrat, South Carolina) addressed the Senate upon the resolution, making a characteristic and picturesque argument.

Senator Lodge, (Republican, Massachusetts) followed with a strong reply to Senator Tillman, in which he stated clearly and directly the conditions as they confronted the United States in the Philippines.

Senator Tillman said, in opening, that he had listened to the debate upon the treaty with interest, but without taking part in it. He had contented himself with occasional little forays and with indulging in a little guerilla warfare. "The first thing that strikes me," said he, "in the reading of this resolution is its absolute uselessness and its cold-blooded purpose—its simple declaration of purpose to buy and sell those people of the Philippines for our own interests and steadfastly to ignore their interests. If I mistake not the trend of events, the ratification of the treaty promises to bring disaster to the party responsible for it."

"If it was right," said he, in discussing the changes of votes on ratification, "to defeat the treaty on Saturday it was right to defend it yesterday." He said that never in his legislative experience had he heard so many speeches against a proposition followed by so many votes in favor of the proposition. To his mind it indicated that certain Senators had yielded to pressure.

Concerning the Constitution, he declared that the only scintilla now left of it was that which required that a treaty could only be ratified by a two-thirds vote of the Senate. The ratification of the treaty, he said, had determined the fact that in law the Filipinos were rebels against the United States. If they fired on our flag they would be regarded as rebels. That was the way the world saw it. However the trouble in the Philippines might terminate, the Filipinos would be regarded as patriots who were fighting for their liberty just as much as were the American revolutionists.

"If any resolution is passed here we ought to pass one bringing peace to the Philippines, not disaster. The question now is: Are we to take the place of Spain as task-masters and tyrants?" Turning to Senator Lodge, who was listening to the speech, Senator Tillman inquired if the situation in the Philippines was not unique, and unduplicated anywhere in history?"

"I think," replied Senator Lodge, "that the situation is unique in this, that the people to whom we have taken liberty and freedom have turned upon us."

Senator Tillman declared that the situation in the Philippines was similar to that which confronted Great Britain in the Transvaal, and after reviewing England's trouble in South Africa, said that we wanted nothing in those islands except the power to control their foreign policy. "Of course," he continued, "we can send tens of thousands of troops to the Philippines, and as the Senator from Montana (Mr. Carter) said the other day, we can shoot those people to death; but ought we to do it? Is it honorable for us to do it?"

Senator Tillman then read some verses from Kipling's latest poem, "The White Man's Burden," which he regarded as exactly fitted to our case. "Every man in this chamber, but five," said he, "who has had to do with the colored race voted against the treaty. We of the South have borne 'the white man's burden'. It was handed down to us by your father and mine, and it clings to us like the shirt of Nescus." He maintained that we did not want to incorporate into our citizenship the mongrel population of the Philippines and inaugurate another race struggle in the United States.

Senator Lodge's Speech.

The debate for the day on the McEnery resolution was concluded by Senator Lodge, in a brief speech, in the course of which he stated some of the facts relating to the insurrection of the Filipinos against Spain and the part Aguinaldo took in it.

Further along Mr. Lodge, speeking of the restraints placed upon the American forces in the Philippines said: "Strong orders have gone from the President to General Otis and Admiral Dewey to exercise the greatest care in their treatment of the Filipinos, [and not by word or deed to provoke them. A fortnight ago General Otis, in accordance with orders received from the administration, officially informed Aguinaldo that he had no intention of making an attack upon the Filipino troops."

Senator Lodge concluded by reiterating his statement that it was his belief that the Filipinos had made a preconcerted and pre-arranged attack upon our troops at Manila for the purpose of influencing action upon the treaty.

Senator Tillman secured the floor again to read a paragraph from Major Bell's report on the condition of the Filipino insurgents and concluded with the declaration that the peace commissioners had gone to Paris with the propose of buying the Philippines and that it was now the purpose of the administration authorities to kill the Filipinos like sheep.

The Indian appropriation bill was taken up but not completed.

At 5:15 P. M. the Senate went into executive session and soon afterward's adjourned.

House of Representatives.

To-day and to-morrow were set aside for the consideration of public building bills. The committee had reported seventy-eight bills for buildings in thirty-five States, authorizing in the aggregate an expenditure of $14,060,910. Little or no opposition developed to-day and bills were favorably acted upon almost as rapidly as they could be read. There was, however, more or less good natured chaffing throughout the session. As a result forty bills, carrying or authorizing appropriations aggregating $11,364,000 which had been laid aside with favorable recommendations before adjournment were reached. Among the bills passed were the following: Newport News, Va., $75,000; Elizabeth City, N. C., $50,000; Bluefield, W. Va., $50,000; Brunswick, Ga., $50,000; Beaumont, Texas, $75,000.

At 5.30 P. M., the House adjourned.

A SIX-ROUND CONTEST.

Solly Smith Defeated by the Omaha Kid at the Lenox Athletic Club, New York.

By Telegraph to the Morning Star.

NEW YORK, Feb. 7.—Oscar Gardner, the "Omaha Kid," defeated Solly Smith, of Los Angeles, very easily in six rounds at the Lenox Athletic Club to-night. Smith was unsteady on his feet from the opening round and was unusually wild. Some persons though that he was under the influence of a drug, but those close to his corner were unable to say whether this was so or not. Gardner was not in the best of condition, but he fought remarkably well and out-classed his opponent from the first tap of the bell. In the sixth round Smith went down four times and as he was going down the last time Oscar sent a right smash to the jaw which did not land until Smith was on his knees. Smith rolled over on his back and was counted out while his seconds yelled "foul," and many of the spectators took up the cry. The blow was on its way as Smith was going and it could not be held back by Gardner who had no intention of fouling. Referee White ruled that no foul had occurred and decided in Gardner's favor. There was very little kicking over the verdict.

THE FIGHT AGAINST QUAY.

Mass Meeting of Anti-Quay Republicans. Resolution Adopted—Conference of Democrats.

By Telegraph to the Morning Star.

HARRISBURG, February 7.—An unusual incident of a senatorial contest was the anti-Quay mass-meeting held in the court house to-night. A special train from Lebanon conveyed Dr. Weiss, the Republican nominee for Senator, and a large party of his adherents.

The following resolution was adopted as the sense of the meeting:

"That no man under arrest and awaiting trial for conspiracy to misuse State moneys is a fit person to represent this great commonwealth in the United States Senate."

A conference of several prominent State Democrats was held here this evening to discuss the Senatorial situation. While no definite plan of action was decided upon, it is probable that a proposition will be made to the anti-Quay Republicans to vote for one of four or five Democrats, whose names shall be submitted to that organization. If the anti-Quay Republicans should refuse, the Democratic legislators may withdraw from the contest entirely and leave the Republicans to fight it out among themselves.

SPOTTED FEVER EPIDEMIC.

Raging in a Small Town of Western Kentucky—The People Are Panic-Stricken.

By Telegraph to the Morning Star.

LEXINGTON, KY., February 7.—A letter to the *Daily Leader* from Morgantown, the county seat of Butler county, in the western part of Kentucky, 15 miles from any railroad, says an epidemic of spotted fever or spinal meningitis is raging there, old and young dying rapidly. It is impossible to estimate how many died and there is no one to report the true condition. It is known that there are no longer any coffins in the place to bury the dead. The people are panic-stricken and fleeing in all directions. It is reported that there are now only a few left to nurse those who are stricken and are helpless.

The female seminary and the public schools are closed. The physicians have been doing heroic work, but are powerless to check the disease. Morgantown is a place of 1,100 inhabitants, situated on a hill, and has been considered very healthy. Several large saw mills are located there, and the theory advanced is that the decaying sawdust started the epidemic.

MORE FIGHTING AT MANILA.

An Officer and a Private of the Kansas Regiment Killed and Six men Wounded.

By Cable to the Morning Star.

MANILA, February 8, 10 A. M.—Lieutenant Alford (A. L. Ford?) Company I, 20th Kansas Infantry, and a private of that company were killed and six other members of the regiment were wounded near Caloocan last evening, while reconnoitering. The party was in a jungle, when it was attacked by the enemy.

Two companies of the Kansas regiment were sent to the relief of their comrades and drove the Filipinos into Caloocan, penetrating to the very heart of the town. Meanwhile the gunboats shelled the suburbs.

General Otis finally re-called the troops, but the natives misunderstanding the retreat, failed to take advantage of it. The outskirts of the town were burned.

SYRUP OF FIGS

NEVER IMITATED IN QUALITY.

THE EXCELLENCE OF SYRUP OF FIGS

is due not only to the originality and simplicity of the combination, but also to the care and skill with which it is manufactured by scientific processes known to the CALIFORNIA FIG SYRUP Co. only, and we wish to impress upon all the importance of purchasing the true and original remedy. As the genuine Syrup of Figs is manufactured by the CALIFORNIA FIG SYRUP Co. only, a knowledge of that fact will assist one in avoiding the worthless imitations manufactured by other parties. The high standing of the CALIFORNIA FIG SYRUP Co. with the medical profession, and the satisfaction which the genuine Syrup of Figs has given to millions of families, makes the name of the Company a guaranty of the excellence of its remedy. It is far in advance of all other laxatives, as it acts on the kidneys, liver and bowels without irritating or weakening them, and it does not gripe nor nauseate. In order to get its beneficial effects, please remember the name of the Company—

CALIFORNIA FIG SYRUP CO.

SAN FRANCISCO, Cal.

LOUISVILLE, Ky. NEW YORK, N. Y.

TWELVE NEW WARSHIPS.

Three Sea-Going Battleships, Three Armored Cruisers and Six Cruisers for the U. S. Navy.

By Telegraph to the Morning Star.

WASHINGTON, February 7.—The Naval Committee of the House, after an extended session to-day, reached a conclusion as to an important item. In all, twelve new warships are agreed to and three more are under consideration. The committee has followed the recommendations of the Secretary of the Navy and has passed on the first, second and fourth classes of new ships recommended by him. They are:

Three sea-going battleships, of about 13,500 tons displacement each, carrying the heaviest armor and most powerful armament of vessels of their class, to cost, exclusive of armament and armor, $4,000,000 each.

Three armored cruisers of about 12,000 tons each, carrying the heaviest armor and most powerful armament of vessels of their type, to cost, exclusive of armor, etc., $4,000,000.

Six cruisers of about 2,500 tons each, of high speed, good cruising qualities and most powerful ordnance suited to vessels of their type, to cost, exclusive of armor, $1,141,800 each.

The other item, not yet passed upon, is for three protected cruisers of about 6,000 tons each, to cost $2,150,000 each.

NEGRO EX-CONVICT.

Murdered a Woman Near Dadeville, Ala., and Shot One of His Pursuers. Posse in Pursuit.

By Telegraph to the Morning Star.

DADEVILLE, ALA., February 7.—Ed. Greer, a negro ex convict, who has recently completed a sentence in the penitentiary for an assault with intent to rape, is supposed to have made a similar assault upon a negro woman two miles east of Dadeville early Saturday night and upon her resisting murdered her.

An alarm was soon given by the unfortunate woman's neighbors and relatives and a hot pursuit was inaugurated by a hastily gathered posse, and some dogs. The criminal was soon brought to bay in a large canebrake swamp and as the pursuers closed in he shot and killed Wash Herd, colored, who was in the advance. The party then formed a close picket line around the swamp and waited for the sheriff, who left Dadeville yesterday morning with a posse of white citizens armed with Winchesters and shotguns. The swamp is too damp and wet to burn off and it is thought that if an attempt is made to force the negro out other deaths will follow.

CARRYING ARMS TO INSURGENTS.

A Vessel Seized by Admiral Dewey Owned by An American.

By Telegraph to the Morning Star.

WASHINGTON, February 7.—It may be that it was Dewey's act in seizing a vessel loaded with arms for them that incited the Philippine insurgents to attack the American soldiers Saturday night, for it is understood that one of the bitterest of their grievances was what they declared to be unwarranted interference with their shipping. It is learned at the Navy Department that about a week ago the Admiral caused the seizure of the schooner Taneng, with a full supply of small arms for the insurgents. The Admiral's report discloses the fact that an American and not a German owned the vessel.

There is no change in the Senatorial dead-lock situation in Utah, California and Delaware.

Andrew Carnegie has offered the city of Atlanta, Ga., $100,000 for a free public library, the condition being that the city furnish the site and devote $5,000 per year to the maintenance of the institution.

The trial of Senator Quay, his son Richard R. Quay and ex-State treasurer Benjamin J. Haywood, charged with conspiracy, in the misuse of State funds on deposit in the Peoples Bank, has been postponed, until Feb. 27th.

BUSINESS LOCALS.

☞ NOTICES For Rent or Sale, Lost or Found, Wants, and other short Miscellaneous Advertisements inserted in this Department, in solid Nonpariel Type, on first or fourth page, at Publisher's option, for **1 cent** per word each insertion; but no advertisement taken for less than **20 cents.** Terms positively cash in advance.

Cabbage-Collards—Reliable cabbage-collard seed. Supply limited. Apply early. John G. Wagner, care F. W. Ortmann, Wilmington, N. C. fe 8 1w

Entertainment—There will be a Valentine entertainment at Abbie Chadbourn Hall of the First Presbyterian Church, for the benefit of the Sunday School Library, February 13th, at 8 o'clock P. M. Admission for adults and children 10c. feb 5 9t

For Sale—House on Wrightsville Beach, near Hotel. Apply to P. H. Hayden. feb 5 tf

Having completed a course at the National Dramatic Conservatory of New York city, I am now prepared to start a class in Delsarte and Elocution. Can be interviewed at 507 Dock street, 10 to 12 A. M. and 3 to 4 P. M. Miss Hattie Taylor. Ja 31 1w

Wanted—500 bushels select Yam Potatoes on consignment. Also, other country produce, to which prompt attention will be given. Love & Flynn, Wholesale Grocers and Commission Merchants, Water street. ja 28 tf

Bird Dog For Sale—Inquire at this office. ja 24 tf

M. C. Benson—The well known Produce Commission Merchant, 106 Dock street. Solicits consignments of all classes Produce. Beef Cattle a specialty ja 23 tf

New Business—Having purchased the Grocery stock of the late firm of J. L. Croom & Co., I will continue the Grocery and Commission Business at the same stand, No. 13 Grace street, between Mulberry and Water. Consignments solicited. Goods sold for cash only. B. F. Boykin. ja 11 tf

Photographs—If you want up-to-date Photographs in style and finish, call on U. C Ellis. 114 Market street. ja 4 tf

Country Produce of every kind at lowest prices. Choice Sausage, Pork Sausage, dressed and live Poultry. Country shipments solicited. P. H. Smith, Bell 'Phone 388, 314 Campbell street. de 25 tf

Camera For Sale—A "Vive" Camera and complete outfit for sale at a reasonable price. Takes picture 4x4x4. May be seen at the STAR office. de 23 tf

Just Arrived—400 bunches fine Bananas, 26 barrels Jamaica Oranges. For sale cheap by A. S. Winstead, 115 North Second street. no 15 tf

Consign Your Chickens, Eggs, Pork, Beef Potatoes, Apples, Cabbage, Onions, field Peas, Peanuts, Corn, Bacon, Butter, or anything else you may have in the produce line to R. R. Moore, for prompt returns. No. 5 Dock street, Wilmington, N. C. oc 30 tf

Chickens, Eggs and all kinds of Country Produce. See L. Tate Bowden when you want the nicest and freshest in the produce line at the very lowest possible prices. No. 6 Princess street. oc 27 tf

Pratt's Food, Magic Food, Condition Powders, Hay, Grain, and all kinds of mixed feed. Jno. S. McEachern, 211 Market street. Inter-State 'Phone No. 92, Bell 'Phone No. 92. an 19 tf

Old Newspapers for sale by the hundred at the STAR Office. Excellent for underlaying carpets, or for wrapping paper. oct 2 tf

Barber Shop Removed.

JOHN E. COWELL has removed from 11 South Front street to 125 Princess street, between Front and Second, where he is prepared to serve his friends in a style that cannot be surpassed in the art tonsorial. fe 5 tf

Morris Bear & Bros.,

WHOLESALE

Dry Goods,

Notions, &c.

119 PRINCESS STREET, WILMINGTON, N. C.

Merchants will find it to their interest to examine our stock and get our prices before placing their orders for

SPRING GOODS.

ja 8 tf

OWEN F. LOVE & CO.,

114 North Front St.,

Dealers in

HARDWARE,
AGRICULTURAL TOOLS,
TINWARE,

HOUSE FURNISHING GOODS

PLUMBING,

TIN AND METAL WORKERS.

de 31 tf

Now is the Time

TO MAKE YOUR DEPOSITS IN THE

Wilmington Savings and Trust Company.

Deposits Made on February 1st, Begin to Draw Interest on that Date at Rate of

FOUR PER CENT PER ANNUM.

fe 1 tf

A SPRING SUIT

OR OVERCOAT IS WHAT EVERY MAN IS THINKING OF NOW, UNLESS HE HAS ALREADY PROVIDED HIMSELF WITH ONE.

IF YOU WANT THEM TO BE PERFECTLY SATISFACTORY IN CUT, FIT AND MATERIAL, WE WILL GUARANTEE THAT WE CAN PLEASE THE MOST FASTIDIOUS.

OUR NEW STOCKS OF SUITING AND TROUSERING ARE HANDSOME AND UP-TO-DATE.

Balance of Winter Underwear at COST. Save money by buying, and carry over until next season.

M. H. CURRAN,

fe 5 tf 107 Princess street.

GREAT CLEARING SALE,

DRESS GOODS,
CLOTHING
AND CARPETS.

Beginning February 1st.

Read Circulars for Prices.

Bargains in Every Department.

J. H. Rehder & Co.,

FOURTH STREET BRIDGE.

ja 29 tf

S. P. McNAIR,

Wholesale Grocer,

North Water Street.

OFFERS FOR SALE

FLOUR.
RIB SIDES.
D. S. PLATES.
PURE LARD.
LARD COMPOUND
STAR LYE.
MENDELSON'S LYE
TOMSON'S LYE.
CRACKERS.
PIC-NIC CHEESE.
SUGAR.
COFFEE.

Rust-Proof Oats.
September Mullets.

no 1 tf

Two Car-loads

Horses and Mules just received and are for sale as cheap as they can be bought in any market. A full supply kept on hand at all times.

F. T. MILLS,

Corner Second and Princess streets. H. L. Funnell's stables. ja 13 tf